The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,841 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER S. S. "PARRAMATTA."

A STEAMER will LEAVE the Apollo Bunder at Noon (to-day) to convey Passengers on board the mail steamer "Parramatta."

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, November 13, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Leaves Bombay.
				1886.
R. RAVENNA	3377	1300	A. B. Daniell	19th Nov.
— SIAM	3841	1000	R. Briscoe	26th "
R. VERONA	3416	800	M. de Horne	2nd Dec.
M. PESHAWAR	3800	600	L. H. Monie	10th "
R. CATHAY	2263	400	E. Ashgowa	17th "
— ARABIA	3603	800	J. P. Russell	24th "
R. ROHILLA	3609	700	W. Barratt	31st "

The steamers marked R proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and baggage registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A branch coach leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail. 1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	3877	700	K. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	3000	800	W. Akinson	30th Dec.
NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	4th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers join Marseilles transhipment at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Steamer. Tons. H.P. Bombay. Genoa.

R. RUBATTINO	5000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SIGNA DORIA	4,800	800	30th Dec.	16th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, by Indian Railway Journeys *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BOLMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail from Bombay.
AMPHITRITE	G. Caliach	3,500	550	20th Nov.
ARMINIUS	C. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3900	550	16th "
TITANIA	C. Mersa	4250	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	O. Lagunin	4200	600	16th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Sechtinger	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

C. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. Fine steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Bath Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SURCHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, T. Collin's	1,105	400 to sail 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 15th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Kings Docks, Out of Fort.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—

No. 1 Mare 5 years old, 15-2 hands.
A Gelding 5 years old, 15-1.

Both have received perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September 1886.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. Gosling as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 6th to Monday the 15th November 1886.

G. W. READ & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, November 4, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Macleane's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., British Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 15th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Fuarah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 " on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 11, 1886. Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper, Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messrs. Clubs and Merchants supplied with Biscuits, Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS, CHILDERNS COSTUMES, LAVETTES, TROUSSEAUX BABY LINIEN.

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EAST-STREET, APOLLO-STREET.
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TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LD., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electrometers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realising the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible, offers sufficient to cover the liabilities, will be accepted.

Apply to

C. E. ASHBURNER.
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."

Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith.

W. NEWMAN & CO., Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers of "The Indian Engineer."
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

5	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		12 "	
6		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill Premises, Soparee Bauz, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of November 1886, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following Business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1886.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, November 3, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are OPEN for Inspection of Shareholders at the Office of the Company.

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND TEAK TREES, each girthing six feet, at five feet from the ground, and averaging 50 cubic feet of wood in all, are now available in the Belraghar Reserve of the Melghat of Berar, besides smaller ones of both teak and other kinds.

The forest is connected by good roads with the town of Ellichpur in Berar. The trees are marked by the Forest Department, and will be sold by auction as they stand. An upset price will be put on each tree. The Forest Department will at once fell each tree without cost to the purchaser, but the purchaser must make all arrangements at his own risk and cost for the cutting up and removal of the tree beyond the limits of the Melghat. Passes will be granted for each cartload removed, and these passes will bear the name of the purchasers will be required to obey all orders given to them or their agents regarding rules for the management and protection of the forests from fire and other harm, and will be liable for any damage or harm wilfully or negligently caused by them or their agents. Money terms cash, except by special arrangements with large purchasers.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, H. A. D.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 10th December, 1886, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the narrow Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, and samples can be seen at Colaba and Ajmere Depot, on and after 15th November, 1886.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November 9, 1886.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

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JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
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No body should remain without a trial.

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Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
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BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

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SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

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The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is considered a fine old Cognac, suitable for admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...	Rs. 41-8	Three star...	Rs. 36-4.
Two star ...	" 33-4.	One star ...	" 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

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BOMBAY.

PECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
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IN THE PRICE OF
SHEET MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their Constituents that they have decided upon a further REDUCTION in the PRICE of SHEET MUSIC, henceforth the rates will be as follows:—

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	Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged	1	4	0
do. s. 2- net will be charged	1	4	0
do. s. 3- will be charged	1	0	0
do. s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	0	0

CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS Nos. 1 to 100—10 annas each.

CREDIT TERMS.

A piece of music marked s. 4- (Shilling) will be charged	1	8	0
do. s. 2- net will be charged	1	8	0
do. s. 3- will be charged	1	2	0
do. s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	2	0

Catalogues of Music and Price Lists of Pianos post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz. 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTRO-GILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY malts amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes will be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 13 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 12 0 "

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 12 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 12 0 "

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Charrot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... " 9 0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... " 9 0 "

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 9 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 9 0 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

PILSENER BEER.

PRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 34 0 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE RUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL Rd. LIVERPOOL;
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores, Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	... ...	Rs. 25
" sterling silver case	... ...	" 40
In hunting white metal case	... ...	" 35
" sterling silver case	... ...	" 45
In cut hunting white metal case	... ...	" 50
" sterling silver case	... ...	" 60

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul campaign so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
P. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MANAGER AND MANAGER ..... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

CEBES'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES.
THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE.
TO-DAY SATURDAY, AT 3-30.
GREAT TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
Children half price to all parts of the House.
Special arrangements for Schools and Families.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
POSITIVELY THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
AND A GRAND PROGRAMME FOR THE OCCASION.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
AND THE LAST NIGHT AT THE ABOVE THEATRE.
EXTRA NOVELTIES TO-NIGHT!
FORMING A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

☞ Remember the Last Night.
Doors open at 8. Performance at 9. Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8. Soldiers and Sailors half price.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. HAY, Miss SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER.
Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., L.
Private Box to hold 6, Rs. 15. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagnada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 18th day of November 1886, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd instant on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Director.,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND,

NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS!!
EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.

Annas 8, Each
Rs. 4-8-0, Per Dozen.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FANS! FANS! FANS!!!

IVORY.
SILK.
SATIN.
MOTHER OF PEARL, IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 100 each.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

WAX DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
MODEL DOLLS.
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
KID BODY WASHABLE DOLLS.
KID JOINTED DOLLS.

MORENAS AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OPERA GLASSES!

OPERA GLASSES!
LEATHER OPERA GLASSES.
MOTHER OF PEARL OPERA GLASSES,
6/ and 20/ from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

COMPLETE SETS.
From Rs. 3 and upwards.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD,

37, BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG, PARIS.
SPECIALITE.
D'EXTRAITS.
SUPERFINS.

Jasmin.	White Rose.
Heliotrope.	Jockey Club.
Magnolia Blanc.	Pois de Senteur.
Rose.	Verveine.
New Mown Hay.	Vanille Blanche.
Essence Aida.	Essence Stephanotis.
" Wy Not.	" Opoponax.
" Eden Bouquet.	" de Ylang Ylang.

LAIT D'HEBE.
Eau de Toilette. New Mown Hay.
Pomade Rose.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY!

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Sweet Scents for the Handkerchief
from best well-known,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN HOUSES.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock from ATKINSON, LUBIN and SMYTH and NEPHEW:—

Star of Inova.	Sweet Sixteen.
Exhibition Bouquet.	Love-me, dear.
May Blossom.	True Love.
Daisy.	Honey Moon.
Morning Star.	Darling Bouquet.
Jockey Club.	Forget-me-not.
May Flower.	Morning Star.
Opoponax.	Rose Bouquet.
Violet.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tuberouse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Blush Rose.	Lily of the Valley.
Ylang Ylang.	Wood Violet.
Princess Louise's Bouquet.	Millefleur.
Prize Medal Bouquet.	Bridal Bouquet.
Reine Victoria.	Spring Flowers.
Sultaness.	Wild Flowers.
Stephanotis.	Sweet Briar.

GOSNELL'S A. 1 BOUQUET.
LUNDBORG'S AMERICAN SCENTS.
Edena! Tally Ho!! Fascination!!!
Marechal Niel Rose and Alpine Violet.

REGAUD'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.
Essence de Melati, Aucharspaca de Lahor.
Rose Jasmin Cefero de las Pampas.

PINAUD'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH PERFUMES.
Jasmin, White Rose, Vanila, Jockey Club and Heliotrope.
AND
Why not! Aida!! Violet! Eden Bouquet and Opoponax.

VIOLET'S SCENTS,
Remarkable for Sweetness and Pleasing Odour.

THE "QUEEN MAB"
PERFUMED LAMPS.
☞ The most effective and economical Odorator. Forms an elegant Drawing-room ornament. Is a charming present for a Lady, and is found Matchless for Perfuming apartments! Thimbleful of any ordinary scent is sufficient to fill an apartment with agreeable sweet perfume. Makes the atmosphere refreshing, sweet and healthy. It is a great Boon.
To sick-rooms, bed-rooms, and Drawing-rooms, when a Powerful disinfectant is required.

No. 1 made of polished brass	Rs. 3 8
No. 2 nickle plated	" 4 8
No. 3 engraved brass	" 5 0
.....	" 1 0

COOPER, MA[illegible] & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE 23D PROGRAMME.
GRAND SECOND EXHIBITION
BY
TROPTICAN AGIOSCOPE
FROM TO-NIGHT, 8th NOV., FOR ONE WEEK.
IN THE GRAND PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station).
RUSH IN! RUSH ALL!!
CROSS THE DANUBE WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.
AND SEE THE GREAT LOSS OF PEOPLE IN OUR CHURCH-ST. TAGO-ON-FIRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Rs. 1 | Second Class ..... Ans. 8
First Class..... " 2 | Third Class ..... " 4
Doors open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p.m.

PRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 9 p.m.,
GRAND CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC,
(LOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL)
By the Celebrated Brothers from Gwalior.
USTADS MAHOMED HUSSAIN, ANAYAT HUSSAIN AND ALI HUSSAIN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front (Reserved), Rs. 2; Front, Rs. 1; Back, As. 8.
Tickets may be had at the *Daftar Ashkara* and *Kaisar-i-Hind* Presses, at the Native General Library, and from the following gentlemen, forming a Committee:—
SHAMRAO VITHAL.
MANOCKSAW DHANJISHAW.
KASSIMALLI ALIRAJA.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BY THE MAIL
PARASOLS,
Latest Novelty with Lace and Lining.
SCRAP ALBUMS,
very pretty in all sizes.
ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!
from Annas 8 to Rs. 30 each.
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
Great Variety at Cheap Prices.
PLUSH COMPANIONS,
Latest Novelty from Vienna.
PLUSH BAGS,
In all Colours with Nickel Mounts.
HAND BAGS,
Suitable for Lawyers, Doctors, School, &c.
PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!
THOUSAND OF ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 6, HORNBY ROW.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
Re. 1-4.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
Re. 1-8 and 2-12.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
Re. 1-14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE—The following ELECTRICAL ARTICLES, FITTINGS, &c.
8 Commutators, 16 Light "Brush" Arc Dynamo,
1 Micrometre gauge in case.
2 Speed Indicators, "Young's," in cases.
40 Cut-outs Armatures and Springs.
16 Sets Brushes, Arc Dynamo "Brush."
2 Testing Batteries.
74 Carbon Rods, "Brush" Arc Lamps.
3,839 Yds. India-rubber coated wire.
4 Truck wheels, and 2 standards with Pedestals cast iron.
And Sundry other articles, suited for "Brush" Electric Machinery.
Also an Invoice of 3 cases containing Ornamental and Fancy Brackets and glass globes well suited for incandescent lighting.

Apply to
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Official Liquidator,
Bombay Electrical Company, Ld.
10, Meadows Street, November 12th 1886.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes,
Pianofortes with the New tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POLICE COURT.
CASE No. 510 OF 1885.

MR. BALMUKUNDA VASUDEO KIRTIKAR, Solicitor, appeared on the 17th September 1885, before W. WEBB, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, to withdraw the charge brought by ANANDRAO MORESHWAR POORANDHARE, against the editor of the Jagadarsh, an Anglo-Vernacular Newspaper published at Ahmednugger, for defaming the members of his community, the defendant having tendered the following APOLOGY:—

Bombay, 15th August 1885.

To ANANDRAO MORESHWAR POORANDHARE, Esq.

SIR,—With reference to the complaint lodged by you against me, as Editor of the Jagdarsh, for defamation, I am sorry to observe, that I was unwillingly led by a correspondent, who as I now find on enquiry, had assumed a false name, to insert in the issue of the paper of the 6th September 1885, certain false, malicious, and defamatory imperations against the Pulshi Brahmans and regarding which the present proceedings have been instituted by you as a member of the Pulshi Brahman community of Bombay. I have learnt that there is no person in Bombay bearing the name given to me by the correspondent, who maliciously and with a view to injure the feelings and lowering the status of the Brahmans of your community as priests, asked me to publish in my newspaper aforesaid the false statement that their community has just been declared by the High Court of Bombay as "Sudras". From enquires made by me, I find that the High Court has not declared the Pulshi Brahmans as "Sudras" I am sorry I was unwillingly led into the error of giving a place to the malicious article in my newspaper. I have no intention, nor had, any to harm the reputation of the aforesaid community. I regret I did not make inquiries as to the correctness or otherwise of the insinuations before I inserted them in my said paper. I therefore beg to tender you an apology with liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.

Trusting that this will satisfy you, and you will withdraw the criminal proceedings now pending against me in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay,
I remain, yours truly.
(Signed) K. B. LIMAYE.
Editor Jagdadarshas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of the brig "Keerata Rudrin" advertised to be sold This Day has been postponed.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1886.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.
MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Sills made from above and delivered in railway wagons at Katnee, E. I. Railway, Jubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to
C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangye Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rotted Shafting, Pulleys, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey-Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Joiner Shop Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forss-road, Byculla.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.
MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions regards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—An English or Eurasian LADY acquainted with Hindustanee, for a First Class Parsee Dramatic Company. Apply, by letter, to "NATUCK" care of this office.

50 PER CENT SAVING.—Cast and Wood Cooking Stoves in all sizes, from Rs. 25, very suitable for families. Apply to STEWARD & Co. 2, Church-gate street, Fort.

TO LET.—ROOMS Nos. 4 and 8 on the Ground Floor; and Nos. 23, 25, 26, and 27 on the Top Floor of Albion Place, Byculla. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

PLEASE NOTE in the New Advertisement Columns of this paper our Advertisement for NEW GOODS, for Xmas. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NATURALISTS' REQUISITES just received.—Folding Butterfly Nets, Forceps, Setting Needles, Egg Drills, Pins, Cork Sheeting, &c. Co-operative Stores Limited.—W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED A BOOK-KEEPER for an Import Agency, Liberal salary to a really competent man. Apply with copies of testimonials to "M.," care of this paper.

LADY'S SADDLE and BRIDLE in good order, English-made, Rs. 50, also Black Cloth Riding Habit Tailor made, only worn twice, Rs. 30. Apply to the Manager, Cumballa Hotel, M. CORBETT.

ICES! ICES!! Pistachio, Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Rosewater Ice, Ham and Bacon, Annas 12 per lb., Cheese, Annas 14 per lb., on cut. MORENAS and Co., General Merchants, 35, Meadow Street.

WANTED—New or Second-hand English Landau and Brougham in good order, suitable for a single horse; also Arab horse about 14-3 hands, young and sound, for above. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

ICES! ICES! Four kinds daily every day different kinds. Wines and Spirits, Mocha Coffee of the best Quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25 Church-gate-street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES' increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtain at the various Exhibitions in all the quarters of the globe. Prices from Rs. 50, 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to the Band Secretary.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SWEATERS! Knitted Lamb's Wool for Gentlemen when playing Tennis, Cricket, or Boating, Rs. 5 each, special value. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate corner.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET—A Large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in Rampart Row, between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophone, Banjos, Guiters, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co.; No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

FOR SALE,—A very stylish and roomy VICTORIA nearly new, built under Supervision of Owner, with Unsemt Arab Horse and Harness complete. To be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, at two hours notice.

TO LET—Three Commodious Unfurnished ROOMS, in a pleasantly situated and healthy Bungalow, in Middle Colaba, available for Bachelors or a married couple, without family. Apply to "T." care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate rates.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 10, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 3. Annual Subscription Rs. 3. Postage free.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the new and extensive premises in course of erection in Hornby Road, next to the Cathedral High School. Large and open Shops on the ground floor, and Offices on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, with all new and modern conveniences and comforts. The whole house or each floor separately. Apply for terms or other information, to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Emmenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough Wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hardwaremen for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

COTTON PRESSES,
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER
CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	—BALE—	
400 lbs. nett.		500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudpatti.
Tinnevelly District.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International ..... from	2 8
Striped Balbrigan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ..... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match)	
Vests ..... from	8 8
Striped Balbrigan, new Patterns ..... from	9 0
International do. ..... from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks... per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16 8
Balbrigan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ..... per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 34	8	Cash, Rs. 37	8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	" 37	8	" 40	8 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease,
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and it is several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the self-treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable imitations in India and the Colonies, mostly worthless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders, with the above words are on the Government Stamp between them, thereby causing dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

PHOSPHODYNE have adduced numbers of Physicians

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported ..... Rs.	41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... "	37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... "	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles ..... "	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... "	26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend ..... "	25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... "	24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... "	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... "	25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted sent through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
[illegible] row, W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett. 1 doz. bottles. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	... 12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	... 14 0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	... 8 8
STONE'S QUININE WINE	... 15 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or ..... Rs.	55 0	Rs 62 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	" 56 0
Dry Elite Cheik Champagne ..... "	46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-SEC CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	44 0	" 47 0
STILL ROCKS.		
From J. M. FABER'SSOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs.

TELEGRAMS.

UPPER BURMA NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF MR. GLEESON'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Thirkell White, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with a military escort, has gone to the Shan States. His first visit will be to the Thongzai Tsawbwa, and on the result of the interview will depend the dispatch of a further mission.

The Government have shipped rice to Upper Burma. This apparently indicates that they anticipate a scarcity.

Sir Herbert Macpherson's staff left to-day for Madras the steamer Venetia.

Nov. 12.

The principal loyal Woon of the Chindwin district, who had gone to bring the neighbouring Burmese officials to receive instructions, has been murdered.

Particulars are to hand of the attack in which Mr. Gleeson was killed. It seems some hundreds of dacoits stealthily surrounded the camp by night, having learned the countersign through the treachery of some of Mr. Gleeson's police. Five men approached the sentry and gave the word, which induced the sentry to lower his musket, when he was immediately butchered. Mr. Gleeson rose and came with a light to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when a rush was made for him, and he received a severe blow on the right temple. Mr. Gleeson then jumped down to the ground, and was immediately surrounded, and hacked literally to pieces. Until then the sepoys were afraid to fire lest they might wound friends. As soon as Mr. Gleeson jumped they poured in a volley, and rushed forward, and a hand-to-hand combat ensued, till the dacoits were driven off. The firing continued all night and next day. The interpreter and police bolted, some being killed. One sepoy was killed, and a havildar and four sepoys were wounded. The sepoys were determined to retreat a plantain raft was constructed, and Mr. Gleeson's body and the wounded havildar sent down the river in charge of two men. The raft was caught in a whirlpool, and Mr. Gleeson's body was lost. The sergeant fired the village and retreated to Choungwah, fighting nearly the whole way. Here reinforcements met them, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Fourteen dead bodies were found on the spot. The remainder of the village, as also villages above and below, were burned.

THE HURRICANE IN MADRAS.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The hurricane which passed over Madras yesterday was one of the most severe of recent years. Commencing to blow on Monday evening, it increased in intensity till the climax was reached at 1 p.m. yesterday. Large trees were blown down in all parts of the city. Many streets and roads have been rendered impassable. Roofs have been damaged, sign-boards and window shutters torn down, and considerable damage done to property everywhere. The Royal Standard floating in honour of the Prince of Wales' birthday was torn into shreds. The roadway by the pier was washed away. The river Cooum overflowed, and many parts of the town was under water. The Agri-Horticultural Gardens sustained serious damage.

The sea is very rough. The B. I. steamer Chanda and Clan Ronald were in the harbour, but were signalled to stand out to sea. Both steamed away. The Balmoral which contains a large cargo of Christmas goods for Madras, arrived outside, but could not enter the harbour and went on to Calcutta. No damage was done to the Harbour works, though a heavier sea was running than when the breakwater was destroyed.

The north-west railway line was breached in two places.

No mails have arrived.

Nov. 11.

The weather here is now quite calm. The Swarzamukhi bridge on the north-west line, 81 miles from Madras, collapsed entirely. Through traffic cannot be resumed for three weeks. The mails and passengers are being transferred at the breach.

A striking commentary on the action of the Government of India in ordering the closing of the Gunpowder Factory here, is the fact that on a fresh occasion of railway communication being interrupted, Government has been compelled to order the discontinuance of the time guns, the supply of powder having run short.

CHOLERA ON BOARD A STEAMER.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR OF THE CREW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Telegraphic communication with the north has been interrupted.

Intelligence has been received here that the captain and crew of the steamer Mount Lebanon, from Calcutta bound to Naples, was attacked by choleraic symptoms the day after leaving Hooghly. The captain and four of the crew died the same day.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Nov. 12.

A public meeting of the influential inhabitants of this place was held this evening, Rao Saheb Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presided. A memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was adopted, pointing out the impropriety of carrying out the proposal of the Finance Committee to abolish the Deccan College at Poona, and earnestly praying his Excellency not to sanction the proposal. Speeches were made condemning the proposal on the ground that it would, if carried out, not only involve a breach of faith, but strike a serious blow to the cause of higher education in the whole of the Deccan. It was resolved to send copies of the Memorial to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to the President of the Finance Committee.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

The Prince of Wales' Prize, 900 yards, was won by Corporal Inman, Bedford Regiment, with 32 points. There were 23 prizes, the lowest score in being 24. The best aggregate for 500 and 900 yards was made by Colonel Hamilton, of the Engineers, with 55 points. The Resident's Stakes were won by Naique Chowrymoothoo, Madras Sappers, with 34 points. There were 14 prizes, the lowest score in being 28. The Victoria Plate, 500 yards, was won by Naique Khassia Ram, of the 29th Bombay Infantry, with 28 points. There 14 prizes: the lowest score in, 24. Best aggregate at two distances:—Naique Khassia Ram, 29th Bombay Infantry, who wins the Western India Medal. The Oude Wala Stakes was won by a team of the 4th Madras Pioneers, with 202 points. The 29th Bombay Infantry were second with 197 points. Best aggregate:—Naique Narasima, 7th Madras Infantry, with 98 points. The Non Commissioned Officers' Cup (British) was won by the Madras Railway Volunteer team with 240 points, the Bangalore Volunteer team being second with 239 points. The best aggregate of the combined teams was made by Corporal Pope, Madras Railway Volunteers, with 68 points. Fourteen teams competed. The shooting has been stopped for two days' owing to bad weather.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 12.

The Polo Tournament, which was postponed from the 10th instant, on account of the rain, commenced on the Secunderabad Polo ground at 3-30 this afternoon. The attendance was small compared to previous occasions. The first teams to play were the Palace Team *versus* Vicar-ool-Omra's No. 2 team, which after some good play resulted in the victory of the former with six goals to none. The Secunderabad Gymkhana *versus* Vicar-ool-Omra's No. 2 team next started. The play all along was in favour at the latter team, and when time was called the result was three goals to the credit of the Nawab's team to none. Towards the end of the game the play was rather fast, the play of Captain Farrell for the Gymkhana being particularly good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.

Prince Waldemar, in his reply to the Grand Sobranje, thanks them for offering him the Throne of Bulgaria, but says his father must decide as to whether he should accept it. He thinks, however, that his duties will prevent his acceptance.

Nov. 12

Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia in the Caucasus is a candidate put forward by Russia for the Bulgarian Throne.

THE REVOLT AT BOURGAS.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 11.

General Kaulbars has demanded the release of the authors of the late revolt at Bourgas.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has sailed in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malwa for Calcutta.

DEATH OF M. PAUL BERT.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

The French Government has received news of the death of M. Paul Bert, the French Resident in Tonquin.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Disastrous floods have taken place in the South of France and in Italy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

French mail-steamer Tibre from Calcutta arrived.

Mail-steamer Melbourne from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester market has been firm with and upward tendency.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, ...	1 6 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. do.	75
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅛

Arrival—Thisbe.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,000,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £3,100,000; unchanged; other deposits, £23,800,000; increase, £100,000; other securities, £19,500,000; decrease, £700,000; Notes and Gold, £10,900,000; increase, £500,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

BURMA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras—Penang Cable interrupted.

Deferred messages to Madras and stations south are still subject to great delay owing to pressure from accumulations of messages consequent on the late interruptions.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11.

10 p.m.	74·5

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	81·9

Two salutes of nineteen guns each were fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon on the occasion of his Highness the Holkar, and after him the Maharaja of Kolhapore, paying a visit to his Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point. Lord Reay pays return visits to the Chiefs at their respective residences this morning, when two salutes of seventeen guns each will be fired.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government, Military Department, arrived here from Poona early yesterday morning.

THE Viceroy, it appears, was nearly left behind by his own train at Delhi. His Excellency was on the platform talking to Lady Helen Blackwood, who was in her carriage, when, for reasons best known to those who had charge of it, the train started. The Viceroy promptly ascended to his carriage, only to find, we are told, the door locked against him. With as little delay as possible the mistake was rectified; but it is probable that some one has had some uncomfortable moments since then.

THE damage caused by floods on the Madras Railway line appears to be of a very serious nature. A breach has occurred between Triparti and Pudi, and ballast over a distance of some half a mile has been washed away. A bridge at the eighty-first mile from Madras has been wrecked, and a temporary structure will, for the present, be erected in its place. In consequence of this damage, through traffic had to be suspended for about a couple of days. But plated for taking passengers and luggage across the breach, and accordingly the mail of the 9th and 10th inst., which in the ordinary course should have arrived here on the 11th and 12th respectively, is expected this morning. In consequence of the accident the departure of the mail steamer has been postponed till this afternoon.

"It is much to be regretted,' says the *Pioneer* "that Mr. Fleet's forthcoming volume on the Gupta Inscriptions could not be issued from the press in time for the Oriental Congress. Its appearance would have added immense weight to the strong recommendation which has been addressed from Vienna to the Government of India, advocating the speedy revival of his appointment as epigraphist in consideration of the excellent results already obtained during his short tenure of office. Some specimen sheets of his new work have been critically examined by competent archæologists, who express the most flattering opinion both of his exhaustive researches and of his scholarly skill in exhibiting conclusions. There is probably no other person in India in whom these two qualifications are so satisfactorily combined."

IT is proposed to extend the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to Bezvada on the British frontier. The company will construct the line on behalf of the Government of India, who will provide the funds.

NOTHING will probably be settled about the tour or preliminary meetings of the Public Services Commission for about a fortnight, as the views of all the members upon these matters are now being taken, and the replies will take some time in receipt and consideration.

THE appointment of Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab will be abolished with effect from the 1st December next, and the office establishment will be transferred to the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

THE subordinate staff of the North-Western Railway are said to be going about in rags and tatters, pending the elaboration of a semi-military uniform by the Manager, Colonel Conway Gordon.

THE eight sales of Bengal opium which have already taken place have resulted in a deficiency of Rs. 20,36,000 as compared with the estimate. On the other hand, the proceeds of seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay are Rs. 22,16,500 better than the estimate.

THE suit instituted by Mr. Herbert Spry Talbot, officiating Executive Engineer, Lunchmeery, for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with Captain Robinson, Royal Horse Artillery, at present stationed with his Battery in Ireland, came before the High Court of these Provinces on Monday. Judgment was delivered on Tuesday, the Hon. Justice Straight pronouncing a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, Lieutenant Lund, of the Seaforth Highlanders, has been charged with having obtained £350 from the London and Delhi Bank by false representations. Counsel for the prosecution intimated that he should offer no evidence, as there was no legal proof to establish the charges. The Judge therefore directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was acquitted. Lieutenant Lund was re-arrested by the military authorities immediately on his release, and left the Court under escort.

THE Punjabi policeman has earned himself unpopularity among the Burmans; but the fault by no means lies on his side. According to a Minghyan correspondent, the Burman, seeing in the advent of the stranger, chances of fraud, promptly puts up the prices of all provisions, and spends his hours of ease swindling the Punjabi over everything eatable from fowls to rice. Then the Punjabi falls upon the Burman and beats him, and the Burman, knowing the law is on his side, flies to the magistrate, and, after judgment, industriously circulates reports of the fiendish atrocities of the foreigner. In this way the policeman's life is made a happy one. The friendly Burman robs, and the unfriendly Burman shoots him, when he has a chance. The Penal Code protects one offender, and the jungle-grass the other.

FURTHER details of the suppression of the Ghilzai insurrection have reached the *Pioneer* through reports from the Kandahar side. It appears that General Gholam Hyder Khan, as he advanced to the relief of Ghuzni, was surrounded by the rebels at the Sher-i-Dahan Pass. He, however, dispersed them with little or no loss, and made Ghuzni the next day. After this he went out and attacked the rebels, defeating them with such heavy loss that he was able to send ten cart-loads of heads to Kabul in token of his victory. Such is the report; and though not universally credited, it appears to have had the effect of putting an end to the panic at Kandahar.

THE *Indian Missionary*, which is the organ of the London Missionary Society, devotes its opening article to a memoir of the Rev. J. E. Payne, whose death has so recently been deplored in Calcutta, and who was for a quarter of a century so well-know among the native community. Mr Payne, it tells us, "was born in 1836 at his father's farm, called the Lower Venn, near Avenbury, Herefordshire. In that retired and rural district, dissent was scarcely known, and as a matter of course he was brought up as a member of the Church of England. As an illustration of the old-fashioned ways prevalent in his native country, he used to mention that up to the age of fourteen or fifteen, he had never dunk a drop of pure water; weak cider was the only beverage allowed him, and he, who during the last thirty years of his life was a consistent teetotaller, was taught in his boyhood that water was a very unwholesome drink!"

A SON of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is a University candidate for the Army. The young prince is said to be fair in complexion, and portly, not to say stout, in figure.

MR. VANDERBILT's new steam yacht is described as "the finest yacht afloat." She may well be, seeing that the cost of constructing her was £130,000, and that by the time her owner takes his first cruise she will have cost him £250,000.

ALTHOUGH the billiard season is still young, it has already been signalised by a remarkable feat on the part of the champion, John Roberts, junior. In the course of a match with Mitchell, in which he gave the latter four thousand points in twelve thousand, and a severe beating to boot, he compiled an all round break of five hundred and thirty-four, the best on record. This is the second time Roberts has surpassed five hundred in a single innings, unaided by the spot-stroke; but no other player has ever come within measurable distance of this figure.

THE Manchester Ship Canal has given rise to a project for making Paris a port, and enabling it to be as independent of Rouen as Manchester expects to be of Liverpool. But there is a vast difference in the cost of the two works. It is estimated that the canalization of the Seine, with other works in connection, would cost about £4,500,000. There are only two places in which it would be necessary to deviate from the course of the river. It is also supposed that vessels drawing nearly 20 feet of water could reach the capital, and the sight of them would be a novelty well worth paying for. The project has been supported by an admiral, who has presented a memorial on the subject to the Minister of Public Works. If a concession is obtained it is supposed there would be little difficulty in obtaining the capital.

IN 1876 Archer rode 207 winners, Bruckshaw coming next to him with 57, followed by Tom Cannon with 52 wins, J. Goater with 49, and F. Webb with 41. Within the past six years C. Wood and G. Barrett have kept well in advance of their rivals, but they were still far behind Archer, as is shown by the following figures for the years 1882 to 1885, inclusive:—

F. Archer.....	210	232	241	246
C. Wood.....	180	186	158	155
G. Barrett	73	62	72	112

Archer rode the Derby winner on no fewer than five occasions,—in 1877, 1880, 1881, 1885, and 1886. Last year, Archer was more successful than ever. Out of 667 mounts, he was first in 246 events, second in 149, and third in 89, being unplaced in only 183 races. Wood had 582 mounts, and was unplaced in 200, while Barrett, with 626, was unplaced an equal number of times. This year, Archer, with Ormonde, won the Derby, the St. Leger, and the St. James's Palace and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot. The list of his victories, however, would really be a record of the sport of recent years. Beyond the riding of great races the life of a man like Archer is comparatively uneventful.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL JOHN HILLS, C.B., Commanding Royal Engineer Burma Field Force, has proceeded to Myingyan.

SURGEON WARD, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has arrived at Sagain, and assumed medical charge.

A BRANCH meeting in connection with the Western India Rifle Association has been sanctioned to take place at Calcutta (Ballygunge Range) on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th November, shooting to commence each day at 2 p. m. The prospectus includes ten matches to count for championship, at distances from 200 to 1,000 yards. "Any Rifles" and "M. B. Ls." give points to the Martini-Henry and Snider; but not so many as in previous years, it having been found that, at the former handicap, the Martini-Henry was displacing the match-rifle altogether.

[illegible] AND MR. BAIL BERT.

REUTER announces to-day the death of M. Paul Bert, French Resident in Anam and Tonquin. According to *Men of the Time* he was born at Auxerre, 19 Oct., 1833. He began his studies in the college of his native town, and then went to Paris, where he attended simultaneously the lectures in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Medicine. Appointed assistant at the course of lectures delivered by M. Claude Bernard in the College of France, he afterwards became professor in the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux, then deputy to M. Flourens at the Museum, and had the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Science, in succession to M. Claude Bernard. M. Paul Bert achieved a high reputation in the scientific world by his interesting physiological researches, and especially by his bold experiments for ascertaining the conditions of human existence at different altitudes. An enthusiastic member of the Aeronautical Society of France, M. Bert furnished his colleagues with the means of reaching very great heights from the surface of the earth, but unfortunately the aerial voyages which were undertaken, although sometimes attended by successful results, sometimes terminated fatally, as in the case of the catastrophe of the balloon "Zenith" when the two brave aeronauts who ascended in it, Sivel and Croce Spinelli, lost their lives (April 15, 1875). In the month of August following, the Institute awarded to M. Bert its biennial prize of 10,000 francs. After the events of Sept. 4, 1870, M. Bert was appointed general secretary of the prefecture of the Yonne, and on Jan. 15, 1871, Prefect of the department du Nord. On June 9, 1872, he was elected to the National Assembly by the department of the Yonne in the place of M. Javal, and took his seat among the members of the Extreme Left party. He addressed the Assembly several times on questions relating to education, particularly medical education. He was re-elected Deputy for the Yonne in the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Auxerre, Feb. 20, 1876. In the new Assembly he signalised himself by his extreme Radical opinions, and after the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the Cabinet of the Duke de Broglie. At the general election in the following October he was unanimously represented. He has since advocated with great earnestness various educational schemes, and endeavoured to exclude the clergy and members of the religious orders from the schools. In 1878 he was elected President of the Biological Society. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the canton of Ailiant in the General Council of the Yonne. In the short-lived Gambetta Cabinet, formed on Nov. 14, 1881, M. Paul Bert was Minister of Public Instruction. In April, 1882, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences by 30 votes to 26. Besides numerous scientific contributions to the *Republique Francaise*, he has published "Revue des Travaux d'Anatomie et de Physiolgie publiés en France Pendant l'année 1864" (Svo 1866); "Notes d'Anatomie et do Physiologie comparées," 2nd series. 1867-70; "Recherches sur le Mouvement de la Sensitive" (1867-70); Leçons sur la Physiologie comparée de la Respiration," 1869; "Recherches expérimentales sur l'influence que les modifications exercent sur les phénomènes de la vie," 1874; "La Pression Barométrique: Recherches de Physiologie expérimentales," 1877; a biographical sketch of Dr. C. Bernard, prefixed to his work "La Science expérimentale," 1878; "La Morale des Jésuites," 6th edit. 1880; "Leçons, discours, et conferences," 1880; "Leçons de Zoologie professées à la Sorbonne," 1881; "La première année d'enseignement scientifique: Sciences naturelles et physiques," 1882; "L'Instruction civique à l'Ecole (Notions fundamentales. Causeries de Maitre avec ses Eleves"), 3rd edit. 1882; and "Discours parlementaires, 1872-1881," published in 1882.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers will leave by to-day's mail:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr Oliver.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Williams.

The following passengers have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Ravena, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on 19th November:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J E O'Conor	Mr F J Crooke
Sir W Wedderburn	

FOR LONDON.

Mr W H Collett	Mr K J Marshall
Mrs and Miss Stewart	Mr Hewett
Lieut-Col J M Macdougall	Miss Scott
Mrs Macdougall, 2 children and ayah.	Mr H O Poole.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr H P Okeden.

FOR VENICE.—Captain and Mrs Waller

By the s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 26th November:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Foxon.

FOR BRINDISI.

Miss Thompson	Mr and Mrs Thorburn

FOR ADEN.

Lt-Genl Sir C G Arbuthnot, KCB	Lieut-Col F J S Adam
Brig-Genl C B Knowles, CB	Col G W Borrodaile, CB, R.A.

By the s. s. Verona, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 3rd December:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H M Durand,

By the s. s. Peshawur, Captain D. H. Moule, sailing on 10th December

FOR PORT SAID.

H E Sir M E Grant-Duff	Captain Forde,

FOR MARSEILLES.—Hon E Forster Webster.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col F S Stanton	Mr G Smyth

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Dalal Street, Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report from 1st July 1885 to 30th June 1886, which was submitted to the meeting, stated among other things that the directors purchased, at an auction sale, all the presses belonging to the Bhownuggur Manufacturing Company, situated both at Bhownuggur and Mhowa, with their spare machinery and stores, for Rs. 1,44,000, a figure very favourable to this company. The amount of the purchase-money had been paid; and the directors, having taken charge of the presses, had appointed Messrs. Ralli Brothers as agents at Bhownuggur, and they had given the business a start forthwith. At the same time arrangements were made with Messrs. Lang, Moir, and Company, on behalf of the Mercantile Press Company, to work at Mhowa on joint account. The condition of the presses at both places was found to be much worse than had been anticipated; and scarcely a day passed when the presses had not to stop working from one cause or another. However, with the improvements and repairs now effected, the presses stood second to none at Bhownuggur, &c. The nett profit of the company had been Rs. 50,200, including Rs. 10,198 brought forward from last year's account. The directors intended shortly to call a special general meeting to increase the capital of the company for the purpose of paying off the existing debts which had arisen by the purchase of the presses at Bhownuggur and Mhowa.

The directors' report and the accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share was declared, payable on and after the 18th inst. Sir Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra and Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee were elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Merwanjee Framjee were elected auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HOMEWARD BOUND TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER M[illegible] STEAM-SHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain Carr, which arrived here in the beginning of this month, leaves these shores for Portsmouth this afternoon, with the following officers, 1,045 men, 44 women and 90 children:—

Brig.-Surgn. Jameson, Medical Staff; Brig.-Surgn. Orton, Medical Staff; Lieut.-Col. Fenn, West Riding; Brig.-Surgn. Gardiner, Medical Staff; Surgn.-Major Kilroy, Medical Staff; Major Hussey, C. E., Lancashire Fusiliers; Major R. H. Wallace, Royal Artillery; Major Ruttledge, W. Yorkshire; Major Denning, A. P. Department; Major Price, Royal Artillery; Major Powell, Royal Artillery; Surgn. Moberley, Medical Staff; Capt. Simpson, Medical Staff; Capt. Lye, 2nd Irish Regiment; Capt. King, Royal Artillery; Capt. Porcelli, Royal Engineers; Surgn. Lambkin, Medical Staff; Capt. Colquhoun, 12th Lancers; Surgn. Hickman, Medical Staff; Capt. Briscoe, Staff Corps; Capt. Heath, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Vowell, 2nd W. Yorkshire; Capt. Molyneux, 1st W. Riding; Capt. Passy, Staff Corps; Surgn. Swan; Capt. Browne, Staff Corps; Capt. Wilmot, Cheshire Regt.; Capt. Hopkins, 2nd Scottish Regt.; Capt. Cockburn, 2nd Wiltshire Regt.; Capt. Granet, R. A.; Lieut. Bolton, R. A.; Lieut. Vigors, 2nd Royal Lancashire; Lieut. Henry, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Carlton, 2nd Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. Lascelles, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Bicknell, R. A.; Lieut. Barton, 2nd Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. Cooke, Staff Corps; Lieut. Buckle, R. A.; Lieut. Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards; widow and children of Surgn. Kelsall; and widow of Lieut. Reed, Hampshire Regt.

ADDRESS TO MR. ILBERT.

WE give below the full text of Mr. Ilbert's reply to the deputation which waited on him on Thursday evening to present him with a farewell address on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association. The address has already appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Ilbert, in replying to the address, said:—"Mr. Pherozeshn Mehta and Gentlemen,—I am deeply touched by the kind words and good wishes to which I have just listened. I have been a sojourner in this country for only a few brief years, but they have been sufficient to give me a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of India and the people. (Applause.) You have been kind enough to express a hope that when I am in my native land I shall still remember this country. (Applause.) On that part, gentlemen, you may be under no apprehension. Wherever I may be, India will always be very near my heart, and it will be my dearest wish that I may be able hereafter, in however humble a capacity, to further the interests of this great country. (Applause.) I am now being called away at a time and under circumstances which compel me to leave unfinished a valued portion of the modest programme which I had hoped to accomplish if I had remained during my full term of office. It is with sincere regret that I leave my Indian work, but if there is anything that could temper that regret, it would be such [illegible] as I have received to-day, that I have at those with whom and for whom I have worked. (Applause.) Among the [illegible] which I shall carry away from India there will be none more pleasant than the memory of the constant sympathy and support, of the cordial welcomes and of the kind farewell which I have received from my Bombay friends. (Applause.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MR. COLIN BROWNING, M.A., C.I.E., in his report on education in the Central Provinces, refers as follows to the subject of technical education:—

We give aid to any schools or colleges managed by any recognised society, whatever be the subjects of instruction. The schools and colleges are examined periodically, and the aid given may be increased or decreased or withdrawn, according to the wants of the school or college and to the results of the examination. The system is that of Bengal. It is thus always possible to foster science and art in these provinces by giving greater proportional grants to science and art schools than to other schools. When we have sufficient funds, and the provinces are ripe for such a measure, we can indeed establish our own science and art schools. The Education Department of the Central Provinces has not yet existed 25 years. A high class science school was not established in London until 1853, and not until 1850 was any examination for science teachers held. Technical and industrial training is naturally more sought after by an urban than by a rural population. In the Central Provinces we have only 52 towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants, and only 3 of these have more than 50,000 inhabitants, or six more than 20,000. Some of the 52 towns, are merely large villages, as Armori in Chanda, Dhamtari in Raipur, Kawardha in the Feudatory State of that name; and others are places of religious sanctity, as Ramtek.

There are large manufactories, cotton spinning mills, only in Hinganghat, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and there are no local art manufactories of any importance, except at Bhandara and Mandla, where there is brass work, Burhanpur where gold lace and silk dresses and turbans embroidered with gold thread are made, Sambalpur and Bilaspur where tussar silk is produced, Umrer where saries with tastefully executed silk borders are woven, and Chanda where leather is stamped and leather tastefully ornamented. Generally throughout the Marathi-speaking districts there are weavers, and very pretty saries with silken borders are woven; Jubbulpore too is famous for its carpet manufactory. Chanda was once famous for its stone masons, and still in Nagpur excellent wood carving is done. A glance at Table XII. D. of the last census, which records the occupations of the inhabitants of 16 towns with a population of more than 10,000, will show how few are the persons engaged in the industrial arts. In all these towns are said to be only 157 artists, only 1 mechanical engineer, only 2,218 workers in silk and 442 workers in mixed materials. The workers in copper are returned at only 172, in brass and other mixed metals at only 1,616, in steel and iron at 1,240 and in gold, silver and precious stones at 3,783. In these towns, the upper agricultural classes are returned at more than 25,000, boutiquiers at 4,000, and the domestic classes at more than 15,000, the commercial class at 9,478, and carriers, messengers, porters, &c., are returned at 16,300. Technical instruction is not yet a crying necessity in the Central Provinces. At present there is no general demand for technical education, nor for instruction in science. For technical instruction the Local Administration offer scholarships tenable at the railway workshops, at the cutlery, Warora, and stipendiary apprenticeships in the Public Works Department are now annually offered. The Jubbulpore and Nagpur Free Church Mission Colleges both teach science course for the Arts degree of the Calcutta University, and scholarships are held at the Poona Science College, either in the engineering or the agricultural department. To some middle and primary schools we have attached carpentry classes, where boys may at least acquire some manual dexterity in the use of tools. Drawing has been introduced into two of our three Normal schools, and in these two schools are carpentry classes. It is hoped we shall be able to teach drawing in selected primary schools. It is understood that a primary school cannot be a technical school, but as remarked by the Government of Bombay "it can be made the means of suggesting to the younger generation what they ought to do to become good artisans or good cultivators, and schoolmasters who have acquired some knowledge of the first principles applying to technical subjects, will be able to give to the school population a desire to acquire more information in a practical direction." Something may be done no doubt, to give a practical turn to the education of the people, but after all nothing can well be more practical than sound instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, than an education by precept and example in self-restraint, truthfulness, industry, cleanliness and thrift.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CAPES, SHAWLS, HATS, SACQUES, SKIRTS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d. small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size, 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. The trade and Native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

THE TRADE OF THE SOUDAN.

THE following communication has been forwarded to us for publication:—

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In view of the re-opening of trade in the Eastern Soudan the following resume may be of interest to the intending traders:—

The approaches to the Port of Suakin are clearly defined, the beacons and buoys, as described in the latest Admiralty charts, being maintained under the supervision of H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer, Red Sea Division.

The Harbour is safe for the largest vessels and convenient. Port charges are nominal.

Landing and shipping operations are carried on with despatch. There is a steam towing launch and iron barges. Charges are moderate, commodious waterside warehouses in proximity to the Custom House have recently been erected, protected by Fire Insurance Policy.

Customs duties on imports are levied at the rate of 8 per cent. ad. val. Imports comprise Manchester goods, cotton, iron, hardware, sugar, grain, oilmanstores and provisions and general manufactures. Customs duty on exports to Europe is 1 per cent. ad val., and to any part of the Ottoman Empire 8 per cent.

Export produce comprises gum arabic, cotton, ivory, mother-o'-pearl shells, hides, skins, sesame, salt, senna, &c. The present Director of Customs is an Englishman. Postal communication to and from Europe is maintained weekly in conjunction with H. M's Mails via Brindisi. Several lines of steamers call regularly, the British India S. N. Co. offering every facility to shippers.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have direct cable communication with Europe and with their Eastern lines, the tariff between England and Suakin being 2s. 6d. per word.

The Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company, Limited, have correspondents who undertake all ordinary banking business.

High class fire, life and marine insurance companies have established agencies. There are British, French, Italian and other Consulates, and a local commercial court.

European residents are subject only to the jurisdiction of the Consul of their country. Banker coals and supplies for shipping are obtainable at about Aden prices. Labour is plentiful and comparatively inexpensive. A Soudan Trading Company is being formed in England, prospectus of which would be forwarded on application in due course. I enclose my commercial card, and will be pleased to afford intending traders in your city any further information.—I am, &c.,

J. S. OSWALD.

109, Leadenhall Street, London, Oct. 14, 1886.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was held at the Joshi Hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Deccan College. Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh presided.

Mr. Gangaram Bhow, in moving the adoption of the memorial, said:—"With regard to the proposed abandonment by Government of the Deccan College, a most important question is, whether there are any private bodies competent to take over the management of that institution? Both private individuals and public societies agree in their reply, which is 'No, there are none competent at the present time.' The work done by the Deccan Educational Society speaks volumes in their favour; but they are as yet quite in their infancy; and for such an important work as that now suggested for them, they should rest upon the solid basis of at least 50 years' proved capacity. It is not yet established, and their undertaking the management of such an institution

Prince, he would carry him off immediately and there disarm his enemies. Skoffet promised the utmost submission, and retired full of apprehensions respecting the future.

The operations of Hoche in the west commenced the pacification of La Vendée, which had been so often and so vainly proclaimed.—(*Thiers.*)

Fear of devastation had been previously tried and had failed. The Republicans had formed 14 intrenched camps, which enclosed the whole insurgent country, and from them had issued incendiary columns to burn the woods, hedges, copses, and even the villages themselves. All had been in vain. The Vendeans had not ceased to cultivate their lands amidst these horrid scenes. On a signal from their Chiefs they would suddenly assemble, and falling upon the rear of the camps storm them, or, allowing the columns to advance, they rushed upon them when they had got into the heart of the country, and, if they succeeded in breaking them they cut to death all, to the very last man.

A GIGANTIC CONCERN.

The brewery business of Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Sons, and Co., Dublin, is now offered to the public for a sum of £6,000,000. According to the prospectus issued by Messrs. Baring Bros. and Co., the share capital is to be £4,500,000, in 450,000 shares of £10 each—2,500 ordinary and 2,000 preference six per cent.; together with £1,500,000 five per cent. debenture stock to be issued at par, but redeemable after 20 years, at the option of the company, at £110. One-third of the ordinary share capital—about £830,000—is reserved for the vendor, who agrees to hold it for not less than five years, and all the rest of the shares and stock are offered to the public. The business was founded in 1759, and is now the largest brewery in the world. It has hitherto been conducted as a private business, but the enormous proportions which it has attained, and its probable further growth, have determined the present proprietor to seek some relief from the constant attention and strain which his position as sole owner unavoidably entails. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness will, however, accept the chairmanship of the company, and Mr. Claude Guinness, who now holds an important position in the practical management of the business, will act as managing director. The profits are stated to have amounted last year to £554,527.

AN AUTHORS' QUARREL.

The literary event of last month in England was the appearance in the *Quarterly Review* of an article on "English Literature at the Universities," a text for which had been found in Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Inquiry into the causes and Phenomena of the rise of Classical Poetry in England." The article is strong and almost sensational. It has run the *Review* into a second edition, and has been more talked about than anything that has appeared in the pages of that publication for some years. The reviewer, who is understood to be Mr. Churton Collins, finds it matter for very grave reflection that such a book as Mr. Gosse's should have been permitted to go forth to the world with the *imprimatur* of the University of Cambridge. He then goes on to say:

> No thoughtful man can contemplate the present condition of current literature without disgust and alarm. We have still, indeed, lingering among us a few masters whose works would have been an honour to any age; and here and there among writers may be discerned men who are honourably distinguished by a conscientious desire to excel, men who respect themselves, and respect their calling. But to say that these are in the minority, would be to give a very imperfect idea of the proportion which their numbers bear to those who figure most prominently before the public. They are, in truth, as tens are to myriads. Their comparative insignificance is such, that they are powerless even to leaven the mass. The position which they would have occupied half a century ago, and which they may possibly occupy half a century hence, is now usurped by a herd of scribblers who have succeeded, partly by sheer force of numbers, and partly by judicious co-operation, in all but dominating literature. Scarcely a day passes in which some book is not hurried into the world, which owes its existence not to any desire on the part of its author to add to the stores of useful literature, or even to a hope of obtaining money, but simply to that paltry vanity which thrives on the sort of homage of which society of a certain kind is not grudging, and which knows no distinction between notoriety and fame. A few years ago a man who contributed articles to a current periodical, or who delivered a course of lectures, had, as a rule, the good sense to know that when they had fulfilled the purpose for which they were originally intended, the world had no more concern with them, and he would as soon have thought of inflicting them in the shape of a volume on the public, as he would have thought of issuing an edition of his private letters to his friends. Now all is changed. The first article in the creed of a person who has figured in either of these capacities, appears to be that he is bound to force himself into notice in the character of an author. And this, happily for himself, but unhappily for the interests of literature, he is able to do with perfect facility and with perfect impunity. Books are steadily manufactured, and as speedily pulped. It is as easy to invest a worthless work with those superficial attractions which catch the eye of the crowd, as it is a meritorious one. As the general public are the willing dupes of puffers, it is no more difficult to palm off on them the spurious wares of literary charlatans, than it is to beguile them into purchasing the wares of any other sort of charlatan. No one is interested in telling them the truth. Many, on the contrary, are interested in deceiving them. As a rule, the men who write bad books are the men who criticise bad books; and as they know that what they mete out in their capacity of judges to-day is what will in turn be meted out to them in their capacity of authors to-morrow, it is not surprising that their relations should be similar to those which Tacitus tells us existed between Vinius and Tigellinus—"nulla innocentiæ cura, sed vices impunitas." The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews appear unfortunately to have abandoned, for the most part, to Reviews of a very different character the censorship of current publications.
>
> Meanwhile all those vile arts which were formerly confined to the circulators of bad novels and bad poems are practised without shame. It is shocking, it is disgusting to contemplate the devices to which many men of letters will stoop for the sake of exalting themselves into a factitious reputation. And the evil is fast spreading. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that persons of real merit, if they have the misfortune to depend on their pens for a livelihood, must either submit to be elbowed and jostled out of the field, or take part in the same ignoble scramble for notoriety, and the same detestable system of mutual puffery. Thus everything, which formerly tended to raise the standard of literary ambition and literary attainment, has given place to everything which tends to degrade it. The multitude now stand where the scholar once stood. From the multitude emanate, to the multitude are dedicated, two-thirds of the publications which pour forth each year in myriads from the presses. All this is no doubt inevitable, but what we sincerely trust is not inevitable is the corruption of that small minority, whose standards are not the standards of the crowd. The nurseries [illegible] of this minority are the Universities. At the Universities are still studied in a spirit [illegible] narrow indeed, but reverently and conscientiously, those masterpieces which, so long as they shall continue to be studied, will be of power to purify and exalt. There, amid the din of voices blatant without [illegible] pushing and the cackle [illegible] there still [illegible] client. No shallow dilettantism [illegible] otism there. No sciolist, no pretender, no worker, has ever escaped detection there. Nothing which falls [illegible] as high perhaps as [illegible] possible, either in those who teach, or in those who learn in the schools. What work legislators, whose moral and intellectual [illegible] have been derived from Thucydides and Plato and Aristotle, would [illegible] upon its being done. And may [illegible] For as long as this continues, as [illegible] versities remain true to tradition and themselves, so long amid the general corruption of Art and Learning [illegible] and at the core [illegible] we have lately observed symptoms which are, we fear, no uncertain indications that even the Universities have not escaped contagion. It is not our intention here to offer any remarks on the extraordinary innovations which have recently been made in the old system, both at Oxford and Cambridge. That the majority of them are more reckless experiments, that some of them are positively pernicious, and that almost all of them are fraught with peril, is, we think, unquestionable. If any proof of what those innovations are likely to lead to were needed, it would be afforded by the volume which stands at the head of this article. We have already pointed out the enormous responsibility which rests with the Universities at the present time. We have shown, what was indeed self-evident, that unless they continue to oppose the true faith to the false faith, the high standard to the low standard, the excellent to the mediocre, the sound to the unsound, the prospects of literature are mournful indeed. It is therefore with the greatest regret that we have had placed in our hands, dated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and published by the University press, a work which we do not scruple to describe as most derogatory to all concerned in its production. Whether this volume is an indication of the manner in which the important subject with which it deals is studied at Cambridge, we do not know. We sincerely trust that it is not. But of two things we are very sure; first, that a book so unworthy, in everything but externals, of a great University, has never before been given to the world; and secondly, that it is the bounden duty of all friends of learning to join in discountenancing so evil a precedent.

The reviewer then enters into a detailed criticism of Mr. Gosse's book. In the *Athenæum* of the 9th October, Mr. Gosse replies to this criticism at considerable length, concluding his reply in these words:—

> [illegible] of authors are proverbially bitter, and [illegible] so, the world stands by and laughs. But [illegible] matter to the antagonists. In the [illegible] all know who my *Quarterly* reviewer [illegible] an open secret. There are no stabs [illegible] are given by an estranged friend. [illegible] reviewer was once my intimate companion, has accompanied me more closely into [illegible] of seventeenth century study which [illegible] love, than he. The arrow comes barbed [illegible] belief that no one, perhaps, is so able as he to [illegible] what seems a mortal wound to [illegible] fellow-student whose studies he used to share. But when he devotes a page and a half to [illegible] personality [illegible] the reader that I am such an impostor [illegible] as Gaspetine Garth's poem of Claremont without having read it, I marvel that [illegible] imagination should have so short a memory, and his need to be miraculous. Yet the first copy of Garth's "Claremont" which I ever possessed I bought in the Euston Road in 1878 for a few pence in company with my *Quarterly* reviewer. It was in the first volume of Cogan's quaint little "Works of the Most Celebrated Minor Poets," he will remember. And I first read Garth's "Claremont" in the company of my *Quarterly* reviewer that same summer, in the garden of a Berkshire house where he was staying as my guest.

REMINISCENCES OF NAPOLEON AND MARIE LOUISE.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just issued a translation of "Napoleon and Marie-Louise, 1810-14, a Memoir by Mdme. la Générale Durand, first lady to the Empress Marie-Louise." The book contains [illegible] readers of interest with regard to Napoleon and his consort during the four or five years previous to his downfall.

A PORTRAIT OF MARIE-LOUISE.

Having got rid of Josephine by divorce, Napoleon found a successor to her in Marie-Louise of Austria, who is thus described by Mdme Durand:—

> Marie-Louise was then eighteen years and a half old; she had a majestic figure, a noble carriage, a great deal of freshness and bloom, fair hair, which was not insipid, blue eyes, but they had animation in them, hands, and feet which might have served as models for a sculptor. She was, perhaps, a little too stout—a defect she soon got rid of in France. Such were the personal advantages which were first remarked in her. Nothing could be more gracious, more amiable than her face, when she was quite at ease, either in her private life or in the society of those persons with whom she was particularly intimate; but in public, and especially on her first arrival in France, her timidity gave her an embarrassed air which many people mistook for haughtiness. She had been very carefully educated, her tastes were simple, her mind was cultivated. No woman could have suited Napoleon better.

PERSONAL HABITS OF NAPOLEON.

When Napoleon married Princess Marie-Louise he was forty-one years of age, and here is an account of his personal habits.

> In camp, and during his early campaigns, Napoleon feared no fatigue, braved the worst weather, slept under a wretched tent, and seemed to forget all care for his person. In his palace he bathed almost every day, rubbed his whole body over with eau de cologne, and sometimes changed his linen several times in the day. His favourite costume was that of the mounted Chasseurs de la Garde. When travelling he did not care what sort of lodging he had, provided that no ray of light could get into his bed-room; he could not bear even a night-lamp. His table was supplied with the daintiest dishes, but he never touched them. His favourite food was grilled breast of mutton, or a roast fowl with lentils or haricot beans. He was very particular about the quality of bread, and he drank none but the best wine, and very little of it. It has been stated that he drank eight or ten cups of coffee daily; but this is a fable to be discarded with so many others. He took a small cup of coffee after his breakfast, and the same after his dinner. He ate very fast and rose the moment he had done, without troubling himself as to whether those who were admitted to his table had had time to dine. It has also been asserted that he took the greatest precautions against poison; this, too, is a pure falsehood. He spoke in a loud voice, and when he was in a merry mood his peals of laughter could be heard from afar. He was fond of singing, although he had a bad voice, and never could sing an air in tune.

THE EMPEROR'S LOVE OF FUN.

> Napoleon was merry—familiar in private life; fond of pulling ears and pinching cheeks, as Marshal Duroc, Berthier, Savary, and several of his aides-de-camp had reason to know.
>
> I have seen him, when present at the Empress's toilet, tease and plague her, pinching her neck and cheek. If she was vexed he took her in his arms, kissed her, called her *grosse bête*, and peace was made. One day he took me into one of the *salons*, and there he found Mademoiselle M—— sitting with her back to the door. He made a sign to the ladies opposite to keep silence, and, coming gently behind her, he popped his hands over her eyes. The only person she knew who could venture on such a familiarity with her was M. Bourdier, a respectable old gentleman, and first physician to the Empress; so she never doubted that the intruder was he. "Have done, M. Bourdier," she cried; "do you think I don't recognise your big ugly hands?" (The Emperor's hands were beautiful.) "Big ugly hands," said the Emperor, restoring the use of her sight to her, "you are hard to please!" The poor girl was so confused that she ran out of the room.

THE BABY KING OF ROME.

When Marie-Louise bore a son who was designated King of Rome, the Emperor was highly pleased, and took great interest in the child, a frolic with whom always put him into good humour. Persons who came at such times to solicit favours were pretty sure to be graciously received.

> M. V——, a man of real talent, who was at once highly [illegible] and very [illegible] for an appointment, but, having no [illegible]ation, thought [illegible] which he presented never reached the hands of the Emperor. Worn out, impatient, and daily growing poorer, he devised a stratagem which would have been worthy of the cunning of Louis XIV. Necessity frequently inspires happy thoughts; he drew up with great care a little *placet* which he addressed to "His Majesty, the King of Rome." He only asked for a place worth one hundred louis; this was a very modest request. Full of the hope of success, he went to M. D——, a superior officer, who was aide-de-camp to the Emperor, stated his distressful case, and showed him the *placet*. M. D——, whose kindness was equal to his valour, had the petitioner into the presence of Napoleon. His Majesty took the paper and remarked the superscription with evident pleasure as well as surprise. "Sire," said the applicant, "that is a petition for his Majesty the King of Rome." "Very well, then," said the Emperor, "let it be taken to its address." The King of Rome was then six months old. A Chamberlain was ordered to conduct the petitioner into the presence of his baby Majesty. M. V——, seeing that fortune smiled upon him, was equal to the occasion. He presented himself before the cradle of the King, and after he had made a profound and respectful reverence, he unfolded the paper and read its contents, in a loud and distinct voice. The infant King having uttered some inarticulate sounds, M. V—— and the Chamberlain again saluted his Majesty and returned to the Emperor, who asked with the greatest seriousness what answer they had obtained. "Sire," said the Chamberlain, "his Majesty, the King of Rome made no reply." "Very well," said Napoleon, "silence gives consent." Shortly afterwards M. V—— was appointed to a post in a departmental administration with a salary of 6,000 fr.

SMUGGLING BY COURT LADIES.

> In 1811, Napoleon and Marie-Louise visited Holland and Belgium. At Brussels, by the Emperor's desire, the Empress purchased 150,000 fr. worth of lace, in order to revive the national industry.
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> The introduction of English merchandise into France was then strictly forbidden; all the prohibited wares that were seized were burned without mercy. The result was that every one was trying to procure some of them. Belgium was still full of English wares, carefully hidden, and all the ladies in the suite of the Empress made large purchases. Marie-Louise was not behindhand either. Several vehicles were laden with these prizes, not without fear, lest the Emperor should be informed of the fact, and should have them all seized on arriving in France. The moment of departure came, and the Rhine was passed and Coblenz reached. Fifteen vehicles bearing the arms of the Emperor, and composing the first "service," or the advance guard, if I may use that expression, arrived simultaneously at the gates of the town. The officials were uncertain as to what they ought to do; some wanted to stop and search the vehicles, others were adverse to doing so, alleging that respect was due to everything belonging to the Emperor. The latter counsels prevailed. The vehicles entered freely; and having passed the first line of the French Customs, they brought their cargo of prohibited merchandise to safe haven at Paris. It is [illegible] certain that if they had been arrested and confiscated, Napoleon, far from using it ill, would have laughed heartily, and would probably have rewarded the individual who had been courageous enough to do his duty.

NAPOLEON'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

> Three days after the Act of Abdication was signed at Fontainebleau, a thrilling incident occurred. Mdme. Durand described the commotion in the palace, but says that "the profoundest obscurity has always veiled the mysteries of that night." What occurred, however, is explained in the following "communicated note" inserted in the book:—
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> At the period of the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had secured means to avoid falling alive into the hands of his enemies in case of accident. He had procured through his surgeon, Yvan, a sachet, which he wore round his neck during the time that the danger lasted. Some said this was opium; others insisted that it was a preparation compounded by the celebrated Cabanis, and the same with which Condorcet, the Deputy, had destroyed himself. Whatever it was, Napoleon had preserved this sachet in spite of the secret drawers of a travelling dressing-case, which he always took on his campaigns. The night at Fontainebleau he bethought him that the moment to have recourse to this terrible expedient had arrived. One of the valets, whose bed was placed behind his half-opened door had heard him rise, and seen him stir something into a coffee-cup, drink it, and lie down again. In a short time violent pains in the stomach and bowels forced from Napoleon the admission that he was dying. Then the man took upon himself to send for those who were most intimate with the Emperor, Yvan was not forgotten, and when he learned what had happened and heard Napoleon complain that the action of the poison was not sufficiently rapid, he lost his head and rushed away from Fontainebleau. After a long swoon, followed by a profuse perspiration, the pains ceased and the alarming symptoms disappeared, either because the dose had been insufficient, or because the poison had lost its effect through time. It is said that Napoleon, astonished to find himself still alive, reflected for a few moments, and then exclaimed, "God does not will it to be," and yielding himself into the hands of Providence, who had just saved his life, resigned himself to his new destinies.

DISAPPOINTED VIRTUE.

> In a chapter devoted to some features of Napoleon's character the following passage occurs:—
>
> The Emperor was very incensed with the ladies of the household, most of whom were of a certain age. Among the younger ladies there was one who had some personal attractions, and whose head was filled with all the tales to which I have just alluded, so that her virtue was in a continual state of alarm. She meditated day and night upon her means of defence, prepared her speeches, and was resolutely determined to resist every kind of seduction, all sentiment, and even violence. With each day she expected the advent of the moment at which she would have to summon up all her resources. She hardly dared to sleep; at length she made up her mind to impart her fears to one of her companions. This lady, who knew the true state of affairs, begged her to calm herself, and to wait for the attack before troubling herself about the defence. As a matter of fact the Emperor took no notice either of her or of the others, and she soon learned to laugh at her own terrors.

THE POLITICAL PROWLING BOY.

The movements of statesmen occupy public curiosity just now. Politicians have their migrations, like swallows and storks, and other creatures *fera naturæ*, and usually in autumn and winter seek milder climates than England offers. Lord Randolph Churchill has apparently been to Berlin for pleasure—why did he not try Pesaro? But he has so frisked about that, like the agile animal in the well-known negro story, it has been impossible to identify him. The panting reporter has toiled after in vain. As Marcellus and his associates remark of the very locomotive ghost in *Hamlet*, "He's here—he's there—he's gone"; the assailants vainly strike at him with their partisans, and the place at which they aim is empty. Lord Randolph has added ubiquity to his other accomplishments. When he was looked for in Berlin, he was in Dresden. "Dresden," says Hume in one of his essays, "and not Hamburg, is the centre of politeness in Germany." Perhaps this is why Lord Randolph visited Dresden. He did not take the opportunity of testing Hume's comparative estimate, but sped on to Prague, thence he fared to Vienna. Mr. Chamberlain, reversing the precedent of the wise men, went by Berlin, himself not from—which would have been impossible—but to the East, and brought Birmingham to Constantinople. The Cubicularian family travels in state. Mr. Joseph, who may be considered a sort of Lord High Chamberlain, is accompanied by his brother Mr. Richard, as Mr. Sampson Brass designated his clerk, and by his son Mr. Austen, is attended by Jesse Collings, and is watched by a polyglot spying-detective, the Turk will have an opportunity of seeing, for the first time, what the higher civilization of England really is. Even before Birmingham became the capital of the country. Warwickshire, according to its poet, was "the shire which we the heart of England well may call," and the county "which so brave spirits has bred" as William Shakspeare and Joseph Chamberlain has a double claim to primacy. The other sheafs bow down before Joseph's. A more interesting fact is announced than those with which we have trifled before venturing to approach it. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, it is formally stated, is about to visit India. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is one of the most curious political phenomena of his time and country, or indeed of any time and country. Like the science of politics in Count Smorltork's definition, surprises by himself. Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit, in the editorial rooms of the New York Rowdy Journal, was delighted to see the editor's little boy, as he supposed Mr. Jefferson Brick to be, playing at editor, in all the guilelessness of childhood. The British public, or a portion of it, apparently delights inseeing the ex-Prince Minister's little boy playing at being a statesman. The spectacle has its amusing side, and if Mr. Herbert Gladstone simply cut his own fingers with the edged tools which he is in the habit of using, or only set himself on fire with the lucifer matches, or blew himself up with the dynamite which he carries about with him, there would be room for no other feeling than amusement. The ridiculous means emerging from the mountain side no doubt considered itself the greatest birth of time. But it is impossible to take this desire to see and cherish the view of Mr. Herbert's light-hearted adventurers. The feeling which Sir Francis Doyle, in his newly-published and most interesting volume of *Reminiscences and Opinions*, expresses with regard to him, is that of most observers. It has the essence of tragedy in it. It is compounded of pity and terror. He sees him dictating the course of elderly gentlemen, like Sir Thomas Acland, who where high Tories when Mr. Gladstone senior was a high Tory, and marshalling them in the same ranks with Mr. Parnell, and he is lost in wonder. Since the days of Themistocles, there was not a parallel upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The reasoning by which the Athenian statesman proved that his son ruled Greece was an example of the fallacy known by logicians as the undistributed middle. But Mr. Herbert Gladstone really does bear an important part—absurd as it seems—in the Government of England. It is out of the mouth of this political babe and suckling that the grandest of Grand Old Men is believed to draw wisdom. A phenomenon of this kind is not uncommon in nursery tales, and the parental hallucination is then harmless and even touching. But when it is transferred to public affairs, the matter has a very different aspect. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous is not more easily made than that from the ridiculous to the dangerous. Every one knows how Mr. Herbert Gladstone was occupying himself this time last year, or a little earlier than this time last year. Is the visit to India a preparation for the raising next Session of the question of Indian Home Rule? is Mr. Herbert Gladstone furnished with [illegible] that?" "If My father thinks"—the other, for submission to the mild Hindoo or the sturdy Mahommedan?

Young Bengal is quite ripe for revolutionary suggestions. For aught anybody knows, Mr. Gladstone junior may have been working in the direction for sixteen years. In 1887 we may have another fragment of autobiography—a mixture of Dichtung and Wahrheit, the Dichtung predominating—tracing the growth of another idea, and pointing out, with the aid of italics, and by the conversion of innocent generalities into alarming specifications, suggestions which suggested nothing, and warnings which were intended not to admonish. Is it [illegible] to have [illegible] sent Mr. Herbert Gladstone seriously, but the tight hearted lout who sets a haystack on fire for the pleasure of seeing it blaze, or the foolish, irresponsible Arry who smokes his cigar in a powder-magazine, is as dangerous as if he really meant mischief, or knew what he was about. A former Administration refused to let Mr. Wilfrid Blunt land in Egypt. The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was stopped on his way to India. We are afraid that similar measures of precaution cannot be taken in the case of Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The *patria potestas*, however, may yet be invoked. Emulating the prudent example of the father of Norval, Mr. Gladstone may possibly see the propriety of keeping his son at home on the Welsh hills. There are still trees to be felled in Hawarden and semi-seditious nonsense whispered into the ears of semi-Europeanised Bengalees. The hero of *Great Expectations* was called "the prowling boy." Mr. Herbert Gladstone, it is not without his great expectations, which may issue in great disappointments, is the prowling boy of politics. But he ought to prowl at home. The Hugli—that, we believe, is the way to spell it—is more inflammable than the Thames, or than the Aire, or even than the Liffey, and gunpowder is already invented. Mr. Herbert Gladstone really ought not to be trusted alone in India. Somebody ought to go with him to see that he does not get into mischief. If Mr. Chamberlain has a detective, Mr. Herbert Gladstone ought to have a preventive. Let Lord Dufferin look to it. We ought perhaps to apologize for saying so much about Mr. Herbert Gladstone. But the maxim *de minimis* does not apply in politics. The infinitely little may be the infinitely dangerous or the infinitely vexatious.—*Saturday Review.*

CAREER OF A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

Some extraordinary details are now being made public concerning the career of the "Rev. Mr. Keating," who recently duped the residents of a Dublin suburb as a clerical impostor. He was born in 1837, and in 1845 was living in London with his father, mother, and sister. The father deserted the family, and Moreton—to call him by the name under which he was convicted, though his real name is said to be Crouch, and he has had many aliases—was for a time an inmate of a workhouse. Afterwards he embraced Roman Catholicism, and being befriended by a Roman Catholic priest, was finally passed to the Mission Colleges at Rome. There he became so troublesome that in about a year he was sent home, but by some means he managed to return to Rome, and become tutor to the son of an Italian prince. He soon tired of this occupation, and having for purposes of fraud, donned a clerical dress, he was compelled to quit Rome. He was subsequently heard of at Florence and Marseilles, and is supposed to have visited Palestine. On the 1st of January, 1858, he was indicted at the Bridgenorth quarter sessions, in the name of "Edward Arthur Augustus Morton," for having obtained 10s. by false pretences, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. During his incarceration he wrote a poem and some sermons. On the 2nd of August, in the same year, he was indicted at the Guildhall, Lancaster, in the name of "Edward Orlando Mortton." For having obtained money by false pretences, and convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, which he underwent in Wandsworth House of Correction. Upon his discharge from Waudsworth, on the 1st of August, 1859, Moreton managed to make the acquaintance of Mr. Foster, a Baptist minister at Stony Stratford. He was baptized, and preached, and is said to have made himself the idol of the fair sex, and proposed marriage to several young ladies, and was near being accepted by one or two of them. From Stony Stratford he went to London, where he imposed upon the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Remington Mills, M. P., and others. Early in the year 1860 he went to Bradford to lecture on "London Life." He stayed there five months, and was then married to a widow in whose house he lodged. A few months afterwards he deserted his wife, who obtained a protection order: a m the magistrates at Leeds. Towards the end of 1861, or beginning of 1862, he obtained the appointment of chaplain on board an emigrant ship; and on March 7 in the latter year he sailed for Australia in a vessel called the Boanerges, but was dismissed on the arrival of the vessel. In Australia he succeeded in imposing upon one of the bishops, but he soon got into trouble, and was condemned to a term of hard labour. He returned to London in May, 1865, and shortly afterwards entered Father Ignatius's monastery at Norwich, taking the monastic name of "Brother Maurus." There, in a week or two, he was accused of having fomented a rebellion among the brethren, in consequence of which he was compelled to leave. He at once entered a Roman Catholic monastery at Clapham. In August, 1865, he was engaged, in the name of Arthur Thomas Moreton, to assist the rector of St. Martin's Worcester. So satisfactory was the impression he produced that [illegible] with him a proposal that he should become his curate, but told him that he could not [illegible] the matter until he had seen the bishop. The bishop was seen, Moreton produced letters of orders, and was appointed a curate. Subsequently suspicion was aroused, the letter, of orders were re-examined, another appointment was made with the bishop, but Moreton disappeared, and it was not till 1872 that he was arrested and tried at the Worcester winter assizes. The "Rev. Mr. Keating" was on that occasion indicted for having fraudulently passed upon the Rev. T. Littleton Wheeler, rector of St. Martin's, letters of orders purporting to be signed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, which letters of orders were, in fact, in part forged and altered, and of having obtained a gold watch and chain from Mr. Skarratt, jeweller, and money and food from Mr. Wheeler, upon false pretences. He was convicted, and Baron Bramwell, who was the judge, sentenced the prisoner to 18 months' hard labour, followed by five years' penal servitude, and seven years' police supervision. From the date of his flight from Worcester on August 26th, 1865, nothing certain is known of his movements till 1868, when he succeeded in imposing upon two London clergymen. From Christmas, 1868, until the 25th March following he held the curacy of St. Jude's, Chelsea. He then suddenly disappeared, very much in debt. In 1870 Moreton tried his fortune in the United States, whither he was accompanied by a woman known as "Polly," who had passed as his wife at Worcester in 1865, and who was afterwards said by the police to be a most skilful forger. In America Moreton showed great energy, and soon attained a most prominent position, appearing with unbounded success as a lecturer and preacher in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and other cities. He was patronised by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose church he preached; he was licensed by Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Church; and hosts of other equally noted divines vied with each other in their efforts to secure his co-operation. His violent denunciations of Roman Catholicism, and an account he gave of an escape from Rome, led to inquiries which resulted in his exposure by a Roman Catholic priest named Heckey. He then fled to Canada, and for a time edited a newspaper at Montreal. Moreton, accompanied by "Polly," returned to England in 1872, arriving at Bristol on June 19, and taking rooms at the Guildhall Hotel, in that city. Shortly after his arrival bills were published announcing that a public lecture on "Inside views of Rome," would be delivered in the schoolroom of Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. T. O. R. Keating D. D., LL. D., author of "Ten Years in Rome," and late secretary to Cardinal D'Andrea. The lecture was [illegible] but the Rev. Dr. and "Mrs. Keating" hastily left the city on the 21st July, omitting to pay the hotel-keeper the amount of their bill, £23 16s. 4d. The couple next proceeded to Cheltenham, and from thence to London. For three weeks Moreton obtained an engagement as a curate with the vicar of Kelvedon, in Essex, and enchanted every one who heard him by his pulpit eloquence. He was then dismissed, and afterwards in London tried to obtain other appointments. In November, however, his whereabouts became known to the Worcester police; he was arrested at his lodgings in London, conveyed to Worcester, and, as already stated, convicted and sentenced.

CALENDAR—November, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... Nov. 19th, 3h. 31·6m. a.m.
New Moon ..... " 26th, 0h. 9·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Royal Fleur Mills Co., Meeting, 2 p.m. National S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Arrival of Lord Dufferin, 4 p.m. Reception at Malabar Point. Lord Dufferin's Levee Secretariat, 9-30 p.m. Departures of Lady Helen Blackwood, Ilbert, Ridgeway, &c., for Europe. Departure of English mail per s.s. Parramatta. Hyderabad Races.	6 8	5 21	0 43m 11 56 a	6 30m 5 30 a
Sun. 14	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 21	0 34 a	6 28 a
Mon. 15	Arrival of the Rao of Cutch, 7 a.m. Afternoon Party to the Viceroy at Readymoney House. Amateur Theatricals, a patch Performance, Gaiety Theatre, in presence of the Viceroy Countess of Dufferin, &c. English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur.*	6 9	5 21	1 22m 1 13 a	7 12m 7 9 a
Tu. 16	Departure of Lord Dufferin for Poona. Hyderabad Races.	6 10	5 20	2 5m 1 55 a	8 0m 7 53 a
Wed. 17	Town Council, 3 p.m. Return of Lord Dufferin from Poona. Prize Distribution, School of Arts, by Lord Dufferin. Royal Yacht Club Ball to Lord Dufferin. Evening Party, "Manzoor Castle," to Lord Dufferin, 9-30 p.m. Hyderabad Races.	6 10	5 20	2 51m 2 45 a	8 56m 8 42 a
Thr. 18	Viceroy embarks on the Nandgaon. [illegible] mail per s.s. Rosetta.	6 11	5 20	3 42m 3 48 a	10 3m 9 31 a
Fri. 19	[illegible]	6 11	5 20	4 39m	11 26m

* Left Aden at 1 a.m., on Wednesday, 10th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

21st Sunday after Trinity, November 14.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 320, 322 and 407.
10-30 a.m.—Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hi'l.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 200 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer.
Anthem.—"Ye shall dwell in the land."—Stainer.
Daily.—Matins at 8-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
The offertories are for the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Cahnag-road, Esplanade, near Crawford Market.
Pastor.—Rev. John Fergan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 5 (Part 1), 320 and 276.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 282, 278 and 279.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 295 & 288.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 323, 462 & 214.
Wednesday, November 17.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 243, 211 and 24.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-15 p.m.—Sunday School. Hymns 293, 373 and 28.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Aims for the general expenses of the Church.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
2 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 93, 193, Pa. 145, Chant 3.
"If I had four Manifold are thy Works," p. 68 of New Book.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Glen Graham, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 8.

King, Lt., Bo., Mounted Rifles, on duty, from Bombay.

November 10.

Cooke, Lt., Mad., Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.

November 11.

Jopp, Col., Bo., R. E., on duty, from Poona.

November 12.

Marriott, Vet Surg., Bl., Army Vet Dept., on remount duty, from Jullender.

Forjett, Major, Bo. 2nd Grenadrs, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Randolph, Lt., Bo., Lan. Fus., on leave, from Parandhar.

Bartleman, Col., Bl., Comdg. at Fyzabad, on leave, from Fyzabad.

Willoughby, Bo. Genl. Bo., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 11.

Hamamond, Major, Bl., Corps of Guides, to join, to Mardan.

Nimmo, Col., Bo., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Boville, Lt., Bl., 42nd Goorkhas, on duty, to Kohima.

Wallace, Major, Bl., R.H.A., on duty, to England.

Power, Sub.-Cond.,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail.
Arrival of Lord Dufferin, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Lord Dufferin's Levée, Secretariat, 9-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Gulert (s), from Moulmein.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 23rd October 1886, was 54,214 maunds, and in money Rs. 20,171.

CHURCH NOTICE.—The Rev. Dinanjibhai Nowroji will preach in the Grant Road M. E. Church to-morrow at 11 A.M. Subject.—"The Parsee's difficulty in accepting Christ." The Rev. J. S. Stone will preach a sermon to young men at 6 p.m.

THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Society for the week ending the 6th instant :—Horses : Lame, 2 ; sore collars, 2 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 6. Bullocks. Sent to hospital, 0 ; lame, 17 ; sore necks, 17 ; tumours on neck, 5 ; emaciated, 7 ; sores on body, 3 ; overloaded, 4 ; goading, 13 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 2—total number of cases, 84.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Prow No. 2,286, laden with timber, sank off the Prince's Dock on Thursday forenoon, at about 11 o'clock, owing to the rough state of the weather. The water police, assisted by some boatmen, secured 500 logs of timber.—An iron barge, laden with mortar, belonging to the Port Trust, got swamped on Thursday, while lying alongside of the wharf at Carnac Bunder.—A prow, belonging to Manajee Janojee, while lying alongside the Carnac Bunder yesterday morning, also got swamped.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohamed Munshi has issued a fourth catalogue of names of Mahomedans seeking employment in the public service. There are forty-three new names, making up the total to 186, and Mr. Ghulam Mohamed says, that in the last issue of the catalogue, a number of candidates were recommended for different offices for different posts, and again a few candidates have been employed ; one as tutor to a Thakor Sahib, and one as Head Master to an Anglo-Vernacular School.

A PICKPOCKET.—Rajee Jewa was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal Rs. 15 from the pocket of Raja Mahomed Jaffer, a pitman, driver. The complainant, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was at the stand at the Two Tanks, where he fell asleep in the victoria. He was aroused by some person searching his pocket, which contained Rs. 15. He woke up and arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. Pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting two previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST PEON.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Sadoo Casoo, a peon employed in the office of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was charged by Inspector Saunders with criminal breach of trust of the sum of Rs. 35. The accused had been sent with a note for Rs. 100 to pay for a telegram at the telegraph office. He was given a receipt for Rs. 64, the cost of the telegram, and the remaining money he spent in drinking and gaming. Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was awarded four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A THIEVING CARTMAN.—Inspector Butterfield charged Dagroo Malpatty, a cart-driver, before Mr. Webb, with committing criminal breach of trust, as a carrier of ten bags of teel-seed, valued at Rs. 102, the property of Wussunjee Heerjee, a broker to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. The accused was engaged with other carmen to convey the bags of teel-seed from the godowns of the complainant to the Prince's Dock. His cart was loaded with ten bags, but as he did not take them to the dock, search was made for him and he was arrested after having disposed of the seed. Pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A DISHONEST GHARRYWALLA.—Inspector Saunders charged Hasan Ayhook, a gharrywalla, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of a small bag and bunch of keys, which had been left in his victoria by a Mrs. Thomas. It appeared that some months ago the bag and keys were forgotten in the gharry. A report was made to the police who made enquiries. On Thursday, the father of the accused, who it appeared had fallen out with his son, informed the police that he had the things concealed in his box. A search was made, and the property was recovered and claimed by the complainant. The accused stated in defence that the things had been stolen by his father, who put them in his box ; and that he reported the matter to the police. Mr. Webb sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ACCIDENTS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.—A Hindoo girl, named Bhunoo, aged 13 years, employed at the Prince's Dock extension works, yesterday afternoon sustained a fracture to her left leg ; by a stone which she was carrying on her head accidentally falling on it. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Yesterday, at 3 p.m., while Jooma Keema, a muccadum of Messrs. Treacher and Co., passing near a stack of iron rails which were piled up by the side of one of the sheds at the Prince's Dock, and a bullock cart also passing by at the same time, one of the wheels caught one of the iron rails in the pile, causing the whole stack to come down, which, falling upon the muccadum's left foot, completely crushed it. The man was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the foot, but the man declined to have the operation performed.

AN OLD WOMAN'S VAGARIES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper heard the case in which Lingabai, a wealthy old Hindoo widow, was charged with having made a false complaint of theft against one Sowbaram Pancaringath. Mr. Brown, superintendent of police, prosecuted, and Mr. Davur appeared for the accused. The facts of this case have been reported. The accused had charged Sowbaram with stealing her ornaments, worth Rs. 8,000, and after twenty-days, during which time he was remanded to jail, the case was found to have been trumped up. In defence, Mr. Davur contended that the old lady, who was nearly 80 years of age, was suffering from senile dementia. Her loss of memory, and the suspicions engendered by disease, lead her to charge the man with theft. She did so without malice, and was willing to give him substantial compensation. Dr. Langsley was called, and stated that the accused was suffering from senile dementia. She had one of the most prominent characteristics of the disease, which was the suspecting of a dearest friend of theft. Mr. Cooper, believing the medical evidence tendered, had a reasonable doubt as to any malicious intention on the part of the accused, and acquitted her.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE DRIVER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb dismissed the case in which Joseph Alliston Lovett, an engine-driver in the employ of Messrs. Kirby and Co., was charged by Inpector Guider with doing a rash and negligent act, and causing thereby the death of a boy named Dowjee Kassowjee, on the 5th October. The case had been adjourned to give the Magistrate an opportunity of visiting the spot where the accident occurred. After paying a visit to the place and after an expression of opinion from the Magistrate, the public prosecutor stated that he did not think it necessary to further proceed with the case against the accused, and would therefore offer no further evidence. His Worship then dismissed the case.

DISTINGUISHED LADY VISITORS AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

LADY DUFFERIN and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne and Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, visited the Cama Hospital yesterday evening a little after 5 o'clock. They were received by Dr. Moore, the Surgeon-General, Dr. Pechey, the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, and other lady doctors. The visit of inspection lasted about three-quarters of an hour, during which time they were shown through every part of the Hospital and its arrangements. Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay, on leaving, expressed their entire satisfaction as to the cleanliness of the place and the arrangements of the Hospital, and appeared to be quite pleased with all they saw.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£.
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,631,608
Remitted from 1st April to 6th Nov. 1886.....	5,674,300
Balance to be remitted from 7th Nov., 1886 to 31st March, 1887.....	7,957,308

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HUTCHEON'S TAR has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of the essence, "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it in time, early for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is the only safe and perfectly refreshing drink recommended for the preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treasurer & Co., Taomson & Co., Cooper, Madon & Co.

MURDER OF A WIFE WITH AN AXE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court yesterday, the case of the Empress *vs.* Aba Rama was heard, in which the prisoner was sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Acting Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, to transportation for life for the murder of his wife Rakmai, by hitting her on the head and neck with an axe.

The attack made by the accused was witnessed by his sister-in-law, a little girl ten years of age. She said that almost immediately after she and the deceased went to the field where the accused was working, he struck her, apparently without any reason, a blow with an axe which felled her to the ground, and that he struck her again whilst she was prostrate. She ran to call a neighbour, but the deceased was dead when the neighbour reached the place. The police patel arrested the accused, who was standing near the body of the deceased. The deceased's skull had been fractured, and there was another wound on her neck. According to the medical evidence, either of the wounds was sufficient to cause death. There were also minor contusions on the body. The accused made a full confession before the first-class magistrate of Barsi, alleging that he suspected his wife's fidelity, on which account he was enraged with her and resolved to get rid of her. Before the committing magistrate, the accused stated that, he was very angry with the deceased, because she was late with his dinner that day, and that he did not intend to kill her, but merely to strike her with the back of the axe. Before the Sessions Court, the accused denied all knowledge of the way in which his wife met her death. The accused's confession before the magistrate tallied in all respects with the account given by the accused's sister-in-law. There was no reason for believing that the act was due to sudden passion. The deed appeared to have been premeditated, and the fact that, after striking her a, with the axe, he inflicted two wounds with the blade, either of which would have sufficed to cause death, put entirely out of question the plea that he merely intended to administer a reprimand. The accused was very young, about twenty years of age, and on account of his youth, the Court decided not to award the extreme penalty of the law, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge.

Another case of wife murder was also heard before their Lordships the same day, in which the accused, Kasamkhan Aimkhan, was sentenced by Mr. G. McCorkell, Acting Sessions Judge, Khandiesh, to be hanged.

The Sessions Judge, the accused pleaded guilty to a charge of causing the death of his wife Ajin by cutting her throat. Before the committing magistrate, the accused fully confessed the commission of the deed ; and the Sessions Judge saw no reason to doubt that the plea of guilty was in full consonance with the facts disolosed in the evidence. The evidence, irrespective of the confession, was sufficient to bring home to the accused the offence of murder. It showed that, in the early part of the night of the murder, a quarrel took place between the deceased and her mother on one side and the accused on the other, in the course of which high words passed between them. The origin of the quarrel would seem to be that the mother-in-law refused to lend the accused some money required by him for the purchase of certain necessaries. The accused was married to the deceased about eight months before the murder, and lived with his mother-in-law, and had all along been treated as her son. During the month previous to the murder, the mother-in-law, with a view to make him work for his bread, lived separately from him, but in the same house. On the afternoon of the 28th August last, the deceased asked her mother for some money, which the latter refused to give, but gave her some corn instead. As she returned to her room, the mother-in-law, who was the complainant in the case, heard the accused abuse the deceased and insist on her getting money from her mother. The deceased said her mother had no money, and that they could not expect always to be supported by her mother, who was poor. At night, a quarrel began between the accused and the deceased. She was told to sleep on the ground-floor, and protested against the treatment which she received at the hands of the accused. The next morning the complainant found the door of accused's room to be closed until about 8 o'clock ; and she desired her son, a boy eight or nine years of age, to go to the back of the house through the accused's room and get an earthen pot. The boy went, but presently returned crying and yelling, and reported that his sister was lying dead in the open place at the back of the house in a pool of blood. The mother went and saw the deceased lifeless, weltering in a pool of blood. Her throat was cut, and her nose had been cut off. The cast-off portion of the nose was found underneath an earthen pot. She got the body inside the house and raised an alarm. A red cloak, all covered with blood, was lying close to the body. The accused always kept a knife at his waist. A piece of white cloth, stained with blood, was found in the accused's box, and was proved to belong to the accused. In a statement made before the committing magistrate, the accused said that since the last six months, he has had a strong suspicion that either the deceased or her mother had administered to him some deleterious drug, from the effects of which his health had quite broken down ; that both the deceased and her mother often used to taunt him by calling him a slave and a worthless being, and the mother used to say that she would give her daughter in marriage to a husband, but not to him, as he could no longer bear the taunts, he resolved to kill both his wife and her mother.

The Sessions Judge had passed a sentence of death upon the accused ; and their Lordships confirmed it.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Birdwood heard an appeal yesterday in the case of the Empress *vs.* Gangu, widow, who had been sentenced by Mr. Walker' Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur, to transportation for life for causing the death of her new-born child.

The accused was a Gosai woman by caste, and lived by begging. Her husband died four or five years ago, and she had not remarried. She was about thirty-five years of age ; and it was proved, and she admitted, that she was delivered of a child in September last. The police patel went to her house in the evening, and the body of the child was produced by the accused from inside a mound over a tomb close to the house in which her brother-in-law had been buried. The body was taken to the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Batty, and examined by him. His evidence was that the child was born alive, and that, in his opinion, death was caused by pressure on one side of the neck which resulted in strangulation. The nephew of the accused, Bhawoo, a boy about ten years of age, who lived with his mother in an adjoining room, said that, on hearing an infant cry in the accused's room, he went in to see what the noise was, that he then saw the accused put the child into a hole in the ground, press its neck, and fill up the hole. Afterwards when it became dark and lights had been lighted, the child's body was taken out and put into the tomb outside the house. Two men named Guja and Mahadoo said that, while they were sitting at the temple close to the door of the accused's house, they had their attention attracted by the accused's daughter coming out and taking earth into the house. As they knew the accused was with child, their suspicions were aroused, and they went and listened, and heard a new-born infant cry. They tried to get in, but the accused's daughter stopped them, and they went and gave information to the police patel. The patel, on going to the house, found the body of the child, and he also saw a hole in the floor of the accused's room which had been partly filled up. The body of the child was produced by the accused from the tomb outside the house. The accused's story was that the child was born dead, and was buried in the tomb. The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused was the person most concerned in making away with the child. It was true that she had been seen going about the village with child, and that her shame was therefore known, but it was probable, the Sessions Judge observed, that illegitimate children were murdered not merely to avoid the disgrace being known, but quite as often, when the disgrace was known, to avoid the trouble and expense caused by the child, and to remove what would be a perpetual reminder of the disgrace.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed upon the accused by the Sessions Judge.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for October :—

Blasting rock in the Channel was carried on during the month by the divers not required at the concrete block wall, and 1,515 cubic feet were removed.

The foundations of the concrete block wall across the mouth of Nicol Basin were completed, the levelling course finished, and 198 face and 83 back blocks were set, besides 80 brass of rubble mansonry built above the level of 74·00 on T. H. D.

The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,619 feet ; of this, 7,429 feet was completed to foundation level, including 7,195 feet, from which puntinbering had been removed. The above length includes 527 feet of the harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 38,718 brass.

The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 7,316 feet, of which 6,842 feet were up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 3,514 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this 127 feet of wall has been completed. 2,137 brass were built during the month, making a total of 35,300 brass since the commencement.

At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble	800 Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed.	27,798 C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed.....	4,356 "
Inverts and Ashlar	3,190 "
Granite, dressed	16,346 "
Sand	70,000 "
Lime	145,000 "
Portland cement	10 Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	165½ "

The number of wagons filled during the 23 working days of the month amounted to 8,059, being a daily average of 350, the greatest number taken out in one day being 409.

During the month the rainfall amounted to 2·54 inches.

The total excavation done during the month amounted to 11,742 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams and habitations, amounted to 2,[illegible].

The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 1,516, the greatest number in one day (23rd) being 1,567.

THE ALLAHABAD DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Allahabad High Court, before Mr. Justice Straight, the divorce suit of Talbot *vs.* Talbot and Robinson, has been heard. The petitioner, Herbert Spry Talbot, an officiating Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, sued for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, Maude Allen Talbot, on the ground of her adultery with the correspondent, Charles Taylor Robinson, a Captain in a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, now stationed in Ireland. The trial of the suit before Mr. Justice Straight began on Monday morning.

Mr. C. H. Hill and Mr. Ross Alston appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. A. Strachey for the co-respondent. The respondent was not represented.

Mr. Hill, in opening the case for the petitioner, gave an outline of the married life of the petitioner and the respondent from the time when they first met down to the institution of the suit, with a summary of the evidence which he proposed to adduce.

The petitioner, Mr. Talbot, was the first witness examined by Mr. Hill. He deposed :—I was married to the respondent on the 12th December 1881 at Fatehgarh, where I was then stationed. At that time I was Assistant Engineer. I made my wife's acquaintance at Fatehgarh about two years before our marriage. We lived together at Fatehgarh until she went to England in July 1883, and during that period we were on good terms. We have had no children. My wife went to England on account of ill-health. She went to my own home in Berkshire, returning to India in December 1884. I met her at Bombay. The ship arrived about ten in the morning, and I went out to meet her. We left the ship about four o'clock. I was anxious to leave Bombay that night, but I could not get my wife to leave the ship, and this delayed us. We left the following night. I had an impression that Mrs. Talbot was more intimate with the officers of the ship than she should be. I could not find her and I suspected that she was in their cabins. She wanted me to ask one or two of them to dinner that evening. She invited them with my sanction. She went again to the ship next day (Tuesday) to fetch some of her luggage, and I accompanied her. There was nothing to prevent our leaving Bombay on the Monday night. From Bombay we went to Fatehgarh where we stayed three or four days. We then went to Allahabad, where I was stationed, arriving at our residence at No. 27, Elgin Road. Shortly after our arrival I remember my wife receiving some letters from a relative of mine in England, my second cousin. She had mentioned having nursed him through an illness : it was brain fever, he was at that time about 17 or 18 years old, and was living with his mother at Kidderminster. My wife was staying with my uncle at the same place on a visit. She nursed him at his mother's house. This was quite at the end of her stay in England. He wrote her three or four letters : they are not now in existence. The first reached her, I believe, the first mail after our arrival ; the others at intervals of a fortnight or three weeks afterwards : all of them were of the same character. The sort of thing he wrote was : "I never can get over my love for you." I do not know my cousin. I did not like the tone of the letters ; they seemed to me expressed in much too affectionate terms. In the end I took the strongest of them, put it in an envelope, and sent it back to him, writing my name in the corner. When I spoke to my wife on the subject, she said : "He's only a silly boy, he means no harm." She did not write to him, as I wished, warning him that such letters must stop. This incident extended up to February 1885. After my wife's return from England her manner was changed towards me, and she appeared wanting in affection. This increased as time went on. I had occasion to remonstrate with her because she was too familiar with men I did not approve of. She resented this and did not comply with my wishes. These men were young gentlemen, residents of Allahabad. I directed her not to dance with a particular individual but she did not obey me. My objections extended to two or perhaps three persons. I had substantial grounds for those objections, and she was aware of those grounds. These matters were the cause of the estrangement that took place between us in the early part of 1885.

On the 1st May, my wife went to Mussoorie for the hot weather, to stay with her father, Colonel Wintle. She was not in bad health. She remained there till the beginning of October. On the 6th September I went to Mussoorie in consequence of a communication made to me in writing by a friend who was there. I went to the house where my wife was staying. It is called Whytbank Castle, and is between four and five miles from Rajpore. I arrived about 2 o'clock ; my wife was at home. I saw her, and said : "Maudie, I've heard you are getting very much talked about up here ; are reported to have gone down to Rajpore with your cousin and Robinson, and you did not get back to your father's house till one or two in the morning. Is that true ?" She said : "I went with my cousin to see him off from Rajpore. Mr. Robinson came half a mile or a mile with us, and we returned to Mussoorie." I accepted her statement. She also said : "I may have been silly, but I've done nothing wrong." I said : "You must come down with me and I'll see that there's no more scandal." She agreed to go down with me. The co-respondent had left Mussoorie at this time. My wife also said to me : "Who was it that told you I was being talked about ?" I named the person, and told her what she had written to me. My informant was a great friend of ours and was an older woman than myself. At any rate, I considered her [illegible] this from any good intention towards me. She wants to make mischief between man and wife. You go and leave it out with her." I did not go then. She afterwards did everything she could to prevent my going. I spoke to Colonel Wintle, and by his advice, went to see the lady. In consequence of what she told me, I asked Colonel Wintle for a letter, and he gave me one. This is the letter : it is in the co-respondent's writing. I read it to my wife, and asked her what it meant. She said : "I've been flirting with Robinson and have been foolish with him." I said : "Anyone who read that letter would naturally think there had been something worse than flirtation." She said there had been nothing worse. I then said : "Let by-gones be by-gones : anything you have done I'll forgive you if you agree to give up Robinson altogether, and come back with me to Allahabad to be a good wife to me." She said she would. We remained at Mussoorie till the 3rd October. During that time I did not feel comfortable about her. She was more estranged from me than before, and rather avoided my society.

We reached Allahabad about the 5th October. After our return she continued being on intimate terms with one of the persons I had objected to the year before. There relations were not happy ; and I felt she avoided me. I remember a letter addressed to me being brought to me one Monday early November. These are the fragments of the letter. It was brought to me by a chuprassie with the morning dak. I took it to her, and said : "Is this from Robinson ?" She said that it was. I asked her : "Have you ever written to him since he left Mussoorie, or has he ever written to you before this ?" She replied, "No." I said : "Very well, I'll tear up this letter without opening it, and if he writes any more to you, you must bring to me the letters." I then tore it up ; but after doing so I felt that I ought to know what was in it, so I took the pieces out of the waste-paper basket and put them together. The letter is in Robinson's hand-writing. It reached me about the 30th October. I did not show it immediately to my wife. I wished to get letters from her to the co-respondent, I intercepted two such letters. This is the letter and envelope I first got. It It was brought to me by the chowkidar who took her letters to the post. After this, I intercepted another letter, also in my wife's hand-writing. This is the letter.

Mr. Hill handed the first letter up to his Lordship observing that it contained a great deal of gossip about people at Allahabad whom they all knew, and which it was hardly necessary to read out. They learned counsel, however, read certained passages in order to show the terms the parties were on. These passages contained extremely affectionate expressions and terms of endearment. The second letter beginning, "my own darling," was also read.

Examination resumed : I showed these letters to my wife and said to her : "From these letters there can be no doubt that you have continued to correspond with Robinson. No one who saw these could put any other interpretation on them than that you and he have committed adultery." She said : "I can't deny the contents of the letters, but I do deny the adultery." At this time I had made some enquiries at Laurie's Hotel and had been shown the visitors' book. I mentioned this to my wife, and charged her with having seen the co-respondent. She did not deny it. On the 9th or 10th November I wrote her a letter, and also had a conversation with her. In the letter I had mentioned certain conditions, and I said that, if she would agree to them and sign them, I would forgive her. I said : "If you don't agree to these terms, the only thing to be done is to wait till your aunt comes at the end of the week, tell her the whole story and see what we can arrange with her for the future." For more than a day she refused to agree to these terms, but eventually she agreed and signed them. This was on the evening of the 11th November. On the morning of that day I went to office as usual at 10 o'clock. I remember a servant coming from my house between 11 and 12. In consequence of a statement which he made, I went home and entered the house from the back. I passed through the bedroom, and went into the drawing-room, where I found the co-respondent and my wife sitting on the sofa, in close proximity. He jumped up, my wife remaining seated. I said to him : "What are you doing here ?" He replied : "I have heard from your wife of these accusations you have made against her, and I have come to help her out of her difficulties." I said : "Why did you not come to me ?" He replied : "I was thinking of going to you, and I do not object to your knowing of my visit." I said : "Has it not struck you that this visit of yours may do her more harm than good ?" To this he made no direct answer, but said something about not wanting it to be kept secret. I then said : "Leave the house," and saw him out. I returned to my wife, and asked her how she accounted for Robinson's visits. She replied : I sent for him, as I told him what you had discovered." She seemed disturbed, but not much so. I wrote the same day to the co-respondent at Laurie's Hotel. There were two doors in the drawing-room, one looking on to the front varandah, and one looking on to the side verandah. The jillmills were closed, but not tightly. We had a great deal of talk that day about the co-respondent, and about coming to some terms on the subject. Up to this time my wife had persistently denied having committed adultery with him.

On the 14th November Mrs. Brett, my wife's aunt, passed through Allahabad on her way to Muzaffurpore. We met her at the railway station. I said to Mrs. Brett that, as we had made up our differences, there was no necessity for discussing our relations. About the end of November an unpleasantness arose between us in connection with one of the gentlemen in this station, who was one of those whose intimacy with my wife I had before objected. He came to see her three days running. I said to her : "You have broken those conditions you agreed to, and [illegible] things up is to tell your aunt everything. We must go down to Mozufferpore, and try to arrange a temporary separation." She at first agreed to go, but later on refused to do so. At last I said that, if she would not go with me, I must go without her. She then agreed to go. We left Allahabad on the 17th December. There was a family gathering at Mozufferpore—her father, step-mother, brother, uncle and aunt. I wished that my wife should remain with her aunt until such time as the latter would be going to Darjeeling, and should accompany her there, and remain with her till Mrs. Brett should recommend our again living together. My wife's family approved of this course, but my wife flatly refused to adopt it. With the knowledge and sanction of all her relatives, I left her at Mozufferpore, and came back to Allahabad alone. My wife packed up her boxes, left the house, and went to the railway station, about an hour before the train left. When I, with her father, brother, and uncle got there, we found her in the waiting-room. She was angry with me for not letting her return to Allahabad, and said ; "You've no right to leave me here against my will." I left Mozufferpore on the 3rd January. My wife wrote to me shortly afterwards. This is the first letter I received from her, dated 6th January. The next is dated the 7th January, from Muzaffurpore.

These letters began : "My own darling husband," and were expressed in very affectionate terms. In them, the writer entreated "forgiveness," and begged earnestly to be allowed to return at once to the petitioner at Allahabad.

Mr. Justice Straight observed that he could not regard the first letter as amounting to an admission of adultery. It appeared to him to be the letter of a woman who had found her husband and her family too strong for her and who was very anxious to get back to Allahabad.

Mr. Hill said he was anxious not to strain any point against the respondent, but the fact of the respondent asking for "forgiveness" from her husband suggested that she felt there was something more serious to be forgiven—something more grave than a mere display of temper at Muzaffurpore.

Examination continued : I received another letter from my wife, dated the 9th January. I inadvertently tore this up, but I put the pieces together, and prepared this copy, which is correct. At Mrs. Brett's suggestion, I went on the 15th January to fetch my wife. She came back on the 19th. She received me at Muzaffurpore very affectionately, and I responded in the same spirit. Her affectionate manner did not last, and I observed a change on the very day I arrived. She seemed chilled. She also appeared to be very glad to get away from Muzaffurpore. After this we resumed our life together at Allahabad. After December I never had access to my wife as husband. She would not allow it, but gave no reason for her refusal. At Muzaffurpore I had written out some conditions as to our resuming residence together, and read them out to her. She agreed to all except one about money, and I conceded the point to her. The conditions were that I should see all correspondence, and have more or less control as to her acquaintances, but I do not think Robinson was mentioned by name. I remained in Allahabad till the end of April. During that period our relations were as unsatisfactory as ever, and I felt that I had not her confidence. I had the same difficulties as before in connection with gentlemen at Allahabad. She had no affection for me, and our relations were very unhappy.

This brought to a conclusion the proceedings for the first day.

The trial of the case was resumed on Tuesday morning at 10 a.m.

Mr. Justice Straight directed that a fourth issue should be framed, viz., "If any act or acts of adultery were committed by the respondent with the co-respondent, has the petitioner condoned the same ?"

The examination of the petitioner by Mr. Hill was then resumed at great length, and a summary of it could be given here. He deposed that he was transferred from Allahabad to Lucknow at the end of April 1886, that he got a house at the latter place, and was joined by the respondent on 3rd May. During the earlier part of May, he believed that his wife was keeping her promise not to hold any further communication with the co-respondent, but their relations were still unsatisfactory. On the 22nd May, which was the day on which the Queen's Birthday was kept, he returned from office earlier than usual. The witness continued :—"I went into the bed-room where she was. She was sitting reading, and I began to talk to her. She got up and went to the dressing-table, and took up something tied up in a handkerchief ; she came back and sat down close to me. I said : 'I must know what you have there,' and I put my hand on her's. She resisted slightly, and said : 'If you'll loose my hand I'll let you have it.' I let go her hand, she jumped up and ran into the dining-room, taking the packet with her. I followed her, and took the packet from her forcibly. I opened it and found several letters.

[The letters were then put in. One of them was in the handwriting of the co-respondent, one in that of respondent, and three in others in that of two of the persons already referred to by the petitioner as, in his opinion, undesirable acquaintances for his wife. These were not read aloud in Court, but handed up to his Lordship. The letter written by the co-respondent contained passages describing his feelings for Mrs. Talbot in a manner which led to the observation on his Lordship's part that, up to this point, the letters had appeared to him consistent with innocence, but that there was a passage in the latter now under consideration of which he did not think the same could be said. He thought the letter must be read. Mr. [illegible] thought it right to state in explanation to the passages which his Lordship had referred to, that his instructions did not enable him to dispute the inferences which they naturally would suggest.

The petitioner continued :—On obtaining these letters I went back to my office and read them. I said to my wife : "These letters contain certain moral evidence of your adultery with Robinson, but I don't know whether they amount to legal evidence." He added that he should "probably go in for a divorce." To this she made no direct reply, but burst into tears and said : "Forgive me." The petitioner further deposed that whereas prior to the 24th May the respondent had always denied the commission of adultery with the co-respondent, after that dated she never did so. He also described various conversations which took place between the 24th and the 30th May. On one occasion the respondent said to him : "I've never gone wrong with anyone else, and by this have proved myself faithful to Robinson." On another occasion, in defending the conduct of the co-respondent, she said : "I am much more to blame than he is ;" and further : "I admit my guilt, and it is greator than his," explaining that he (the co-respondent) was single, but she was a married woman. The petitioner considered this a full admission of adultery. The respondent left his house at Lucknow on the 10th July, to catch the mail for England on the 13th. Before she left, he arranged for an allowance for her of £400 a year. This had been settled before she left that the petitioner would file a suit for divorce ; indeed, the petition was filed on the 7th July. The petitioner's brother, a solicitor, was entrusted with the payment of the allowance, and was to take lodgings for the respondent in London, and the allowance was conditional upon the respondent leading a respectable life, and having nothing more to do with the co-respondent. The allowance was still being paid. It was at the respondent's own wish that she went to England ; she refused to go to Mussoorie, Darjeeling, or Mozufferpore. She went home with the approval of all her relatives. Shortly after she left, the petitioner received a letter from the respondent, apparently written by the latter during her journey to Bombay. [This letter was put in]. It was in affectionate terms and the most important passages were two, in one of which the writer begged her husband to increase the proposed allowance of £160 a year, and in another said : "Will you let my know about damages ? Captain C——said yesterday that Captain R——is very poor and could not pa damages. Don't go in for them, dear." Upon this letter some conversation followed between Mr. Justice Straight and Mr. Hill, in which his Lordship observed that if he found that the petitioner and the respondent [illegible] in the conclusion that such a decree should be instituted, and that the latter should go none and make no defence, and no damages should be claimed, he should regard such a state of things as very like collusion. The petitioner was accordingly examined at length upon this point, and swore positively that there was no arrangement of the kind suggested ; but he had only consented with great reluctance to his wife's departure from India after he had determined to refrain from claiming damages, because he did not wish to receive money acquired by his wife's dishonour, and not in consequence of anything said by her ; that he had acted under the advice of his relatives and counsel ; and that the respondent had told me she greatly dreaded the publicity and exposure of an appearance in Court. Ultimately his Lordship said that he saw no reason whatever to doubt the *bona fides* of the petitioner, and was satisfied that he had acted without any kind of collusion with his wife. In answer to questions put by his Lordship, the petitioner said : "I did not believe on the 11th November 1885 that my wife and the co-respondent had committed adultery. My impression is that they did so in October 1885 and in March 1886."

The petitioner was not cross-examined.

The next witness was Clarence Scott, Assistant at Laurie's Hotel, who produced the visitors book to show the signature of the co-respondent as a visitor at the hotel on 22nd October 1885.

Lila, a jhampani from Mussoorie, deposed to having carried the respondent to Rajpur on the occasion referred to in the petitioner's evidence ; and to her having stopped there alone with the co-respondent at Ganga Ram's hotel from 8 to 10·30 p.m., and having returned with him at a late hour to her father's house at Mussoorie. He also spoke to their frequent walks together, and to their having occasionally left the jhampanis to wait for them while they went off alone.

Nirman, bearer of Colonel Wintle, gave evidence corroborating the last witness as to the Rajpore incident, and deposed that he had opened the door to the respondent at 1 a.m. on that occasion.

Syfu, syce, deposed to the visit of the co-respondent to the respondent's house at Mussoorie. The co-respondent was stopping at the hotel. When her cousin went to the Club in the afternoon, the respondent on several occasions accompanied him as far as the hotel, where she turned in and waited with the co-respondent till his return from the Club. This was the last witness.

Mr. Hill briefly addressed the Court upon the evidence, and upon the questions of law which had arisen during the hearing of the case.

Mr. Justice Straight delivered judgment at great length, examining and discussing the evidence in detail. He characterised the case as a very painful one, and came to the conclusion that the petitioner had fully established the allegations contained in the petition. He therefore gave him a decree nisi with costs.

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ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MILITARY OFFICER.

AT the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Straight and a jury have been trying the case in which Lieutenant Francis Bazett Lund, Seaforth Highlanders, stood charged under sections 417 and 420, Indian Penal Code, with cheating the Delhi and London Bank.

Mr. C. H. Hill appeared for the Crown.

Mr. G. E. A. Ross prosecuted on behalf of the Delhi and London Bank.

Mr. W. M. Colvin, with whom was Mr. G. T. Spankie, defended the prisoner.

The Clerk of the Crown read the following charges, to each of which not guilty was pleaded, to the prisoner :—

That on the 25th of February 1886, the prisoner deceived Mr. W. A. N. Langdon, the Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, by representing that a sum of £550 stood to his (accused's) credit, and so fraudulently and dishonestly induced him to accept a cheque on Messrs. Codd and Co. of London for £200. (2)—That on or about the 3rd of March 1886 the prisoner deceived the aforesaid Mr. W. A. N. Langdon, by inducing him to cash a cheque on Messrs. Codd and Co. for £50, and deliver to him (accused) in cash the sum of Rs. 645. And (3)—That on or about the 14th of March 1886 the prisoner deceived the said Mr. W. A. N. Langdon, by delivering to him a cheque for £100, and inducing him to place to his (accused's) credit in floating account the equivalent in rupees, which the accused subsequently drew out, and that at the time of delivering these cheques he was well aware that he had no funds to meet them.

The following jurymen were then empanelled :—Messrs. A. Paxton (Foreman), E. A. Rees, J. Quantrell, F. W. Norris, Charles Mees, J. Macleod, M. Nerseé, J. Robinson, Lala Krishna Das and Babu Makan Lal Bhose. The charges having been read out to the jury, Mr. Hill, in addressing his Lordship said, that the prosecution in this case having been instituted by the Delhi and London Bank, he did not propose to conduct it, the Bank

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

REUTER'S reduction of ¼ per cent. in the market rate of discount in London, supported as it is by an advance of ⅛ in Consols, seems to indicate a much more settled feeling regarding political matters, and advices respecting Produce so far as they go point in the same direction. Bar Silver has further advanced ¼d. per oz., to 46¾d., and in sympathy therewith Rupee Paper comes ¼ higher, at £72 for 4 and £75 for 4½ per cent.

EXCHANGE has fully responded to-day to the further rise in Silver, mainly perhaps because the slight halt in Calcutta yesterday has proved to be only temporary, to-day's advices thence being firm with an upward tendency. We opened this morning with an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in Credits, which has been well supported during the day. The Banks have again been free sellers, and for short dated paper have been quoting the ready rate up to the end of the year. We quote for ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 6d.	"
Francs " "	1*95	"

The disposition here has still been more in favour of buying for remittance than selling private bills, but as we have pointed out latterly, Bombay has really had very little to say to the fluctuations in the Rupee. Beyond the influence of the Silver market, Calcutta has been the motive power for some weeks past, and again to-day we have advice of considerable purchases of Council drafts for that market, Rs. 4,80,000 have been taken up at 1s. 5d. and 5 lakhs at 1s. 5 15-16d., an average rise of 3-32d. from the previous day, while Silver still seems to be firmly held, only £30,000 (in addition to the same amount in gold) having apparently been shipped during the week for this port.

All this no doubt displays a considerable degree of firmness in the general situation, and it is quite possible we have not yet seen the end of the advance. At the same time we should hesitate to accept the improvement in the Rupee as likely to be at all permanent, and while to-morrow may bring a further advance it is just as probable that we may see quite a contrary movement.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Fours are quiet but steady at yesterday's price of Rs. 97 11-16, but Fours-and-a-half are weaker again at Rs. 102.

SHARES are dull, with few changes of any importance. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Manockjee Petits are Rs. 5 lower, and Queens are Rs. 2½ down. Mofussil Press shares are easier at Rs. 392½ ; Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 50 lower in first and Rs. 10 in second issue. Cooper Madan and Co., Ld., are down to Rs. 83.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday showed greater activity than for some time past. The day's sales reached the somewhat unusual total of 18,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and although spot prices were unchanged the quotations for Americans to arrive were advanced 1-64d. all round. From New York no change in prices is reported, but the receipts keep light, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1886	1885	1884
Thursday's Receipts	35,000	35,000	54,000
Six days' do.	218,000	178,000	218,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,826,000	1,849,000	1,893,000

The addition to the Bureau report which Reuter gives to-day that "rapid progress has been made with picking, and that the fibre is unusually clean," may be taken as adding on something to the probable Crop out-turn. In the course of the next week, however, we shall probably have the Bureau's estimate of the ultimate result in figures, and it will be time enough then to enter on a close criticism of the figures. At present the information available seems to point to a crop of 6½ to 6¾ millions of bales.

In Bombay to-day we have had an exceedingly dull market. The continued rise in Exchange acts as an additional check on buyers, but in reality whatever the Liverpool market may be, there is no actual demand for Surats manifested. We call to-day's rates :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals, ready	147	153	165	Nov.-Dec.
Oomras	168			
Broach	205-6			
Dholleras	176	182	191	April-May.
Khangaum	175.	March.		

WHEAT and SEEDS are quite unchanged. The following are the receipts of Produce reported yesterday :—

Cotton	1,046 bales.
Wheat	20,773 cwts.
Linseed	5,007 "
Rapeseed	3,658 "
Gingelly	9,218 "

FREIGHTS remain without quotable movement, and no engagements of any importance have transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	7231
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	215
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,800	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company, Limited	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	630
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld	571	500	all	Rs. 22½	525
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld	930	500	500	..	425
Bombay Dyeing	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Becar	2,700	20	200	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 25	730
New issue	8,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 125	670
Coimbatore Mills	450	500	500	Rs. 25	285
Combined Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	645
Cosmic Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	200	..	9
Dharwar S. & W. Co.	3,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Dhun Mills	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	675
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,750	1,00	1,0	..	625
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,500	500	500	..	460
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hindustan Mills	750	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hingunghat Mill Co., Ld	1,000	50	50	Rs. 25	881
Hydrabad Spinning & Manfg. Cotton Mills Co.	493	50	100	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co., Ld	5,000	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,370
James Greaves Mills	1,000	500	1,00	Rs. 25	850
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,200	50	50	11-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,200	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,115
Kamani Mills	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	965
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	845
Khatau Makanjee Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	3,000	1 0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahomedabad	600	1,00	1,0	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	200	2	..	193
Meerzee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	900	1,00	1,0	..	560
Nasik Cotton Close Spg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	800xd
New Great Eastern	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 9	870
Oriental	3,725	250	250	Rs. 15	370
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,00	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	967½
Ripon	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,710	500	500	Rs. 174	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderjee	850	1,00	1,00	..	670
Spunyarn Spin.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 124	402
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	250	..	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,00	1,00	..	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 90	810
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	..	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} p.c.	145 / 115
Badhan Pile Agency	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	145
Bapty Coy., Limited	125	200	165	Rs. 20	120
Barton & Co., Ld.	500	90	100	2-3p.c.	20
Do. New issue	500		37	2-3p.c.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	160	5 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	975
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,475
Do. 2nd issue	2,000	62	375	45	615
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	100	..	100
Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Indian Copper Corporation		20	200	..	180
Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kalyan-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	..	17
Kurnschee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	100
Koop & Co., Limited	1,000	200	175	Rs. 261	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanic Soundings	4,000	50	25	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	90
Napier Foundry & Engg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	..
Oriental Gold Mining Co.	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Telephone	2,000	20	20	..	..
Pandua Coal	1,000	100	100	8 p. a	53
Pestonjee Bomanjee & Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	900
Port Canning	2,000	100	100	Rs. 2	103
Port Trust	1,500	100	100	..	99
Rangoon Land	1,500	100	100	..	50xd.
Rombay	1,000	25	25	Rs.	12½d
Sandoway Timber	2,000	60	100	..	1,150
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld.	2,000	10	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Tata Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs. 12	105
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ld.	1,000	200	200	..	209

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. s. s. Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain S. Basson, was allowed her port clearance yesterday for Penang and Hongkong. She is laden with general cargo.

THE s.s. Gibert, 1,108 tons, Captain R. Winter, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning and anchored off Carnac Bunder. She brings timber from Moulmein, which port she left on 31st ultimo.

THE s.s. Commilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, and consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kathiawad coast and Karachi. She sails this morning with cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchmaree	1787	F. Major	A	J. Mackintosh.
" Bolgravia	3271	W. H. Boothby	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Surat	1676	Nantes	O	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1786	S. Basson	D	P. & O. Co.
" Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	E	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Wingate	1366	J. Thompson	G	C. Mantegazzi.
" Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
" Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	K	McCulloch.
" City of Canterbury	3000	A. B. Grey	L	Sir C. Forbes.
" W. Hall	2990	T. Goldsmith	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Ismailia	1858	S. Murray	N	W. & A. Graham
" Sheik	1283	S. C. Barr	O	S. K. Barr.
" Govino	1434	C. Stephenson	P	F. Muir & Co.
" D. Baldino			Q	F. Bozzoni.
" Algoma			Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Gibert (s)	Winter	Moulmein, Oct. 31.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Commilla, O. R. Mitchell, for Kathiawad Coast
" Khiva, S. Basson, for Penang and Hongkong.
" Pachumba, Livingstone, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Glenroy	Wright	Mauritius, Sept. 16.
8	A. Apear (s)	Mactavish	Hong Kong, Oct. 21.
"	Agra (s)	Major	Bombay, Oct. 14.
"	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, Nov. 2.
"	Falls of Foyers	Wilson	Hamburgh, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.—Steamers Basheer and Tibre. Ship Commonwealth.
Nov. 8.—Steamer Sirdhana. Ship Romsdal.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency ; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by persuasion, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON the CARRIAGES of Gentlemen going to the Apollo Bunder, to meet H. E. the VICEROY will put down at the head of the covered enclosure, and will then drive towards the Apollo Steamer Wharf, where they will be stacked. After 4-45 p.m., no carriages will be allowed down the Bunder Road, pass the gallors' Home.
FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1886.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
TESTIMONIALS regarding the efficacy of these Pebble Spectacles have been received from—
Colonel SIR Q. ST. JOHN, Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan.
Major-General SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C.B.
Major-General MURRAY, C.B.
Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. DALE, M. D.
Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Simla.
Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M.D.
Surgeon-Major KEITH, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Rao Bahadoor GUNPATRAO BHASKERJEE, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
NANABHOY DINSHAW JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
And others innumerable.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS
IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | Hare St., CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopic* subjects, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the unusual focal refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot eg. other than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIET'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIET'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Medals and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Spectacles, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO NETTING, and is a special Boon to people living about the Coast where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NEW ZEALAND.

DEATH.

CLUTSAM—September 3, at Dunedin, N.Z., Madam Hayter Clutsam, Teacher of Music, aged 39 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPILSBURY—November 11, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Capt. E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

THE Viceroy will arrive in Bombay this afternoon after having in a three days' cruise in the Arabian Sea made a wholesome and necessary break in a spell of hard work. His landing at the Apollo Bunder will recall to the memory of the people of Bombay a December day in the year before last, when he set forth upon that historic ground, a new comer, tried it is true in the work of statesmanship in the West and the farther West ; but untried in all the great work that lies within that wide sphere of Indian polity in which he has since passed a toilsome and an exacting apprenticeship. We shall all feel conscious to-day of a marked distinction between this second landing and the first. The Viceroy is no longer the subject of curious anticipation. The first chapters in his record have been written in characters plain enough for all men to read them. The story, of course, has not been worked out precisely along the lines laid down in the fancy of those who two years ago ventured upon forecasting it. The unexpected is the thing that is most likely to happen in every man's career, not excluding a Viceroy's. It has assuredly happened in his case. He came here with a devout prayer upon his lips that India might in the time of office have no too conspicuous annals ; and yet the events of the past two years crowd the page as he would not have crowded it had the making of their history rested with him. Montesquieu himself cannot have been more deeply impressed with the thought of a nation's strength resting in the quietness of its days than was Lord Dufferin when he was preparing to take up the reins of duty in this land. Some help towards a right appreciation of his work in India may justly be derived from a passage in his farewell speech at Belfast, in which he told his neighbours, "The greatest success and triumph I can obtain are that from the time when I depart from these shores and wave a grateful response to the farewells you are saying to me, even the echo of my name may never be wafted to your ears, until at the end of my official term I stand again among you, having won from the historian of the day no higher encomium or recognition than that my administration was uneventful, but that I had kept the Empire entrusted to my guardianship tranquil and secure." It may seem like offering a vindication where a vindication would be premature if not superfluous to commend these striking words to the notice of those who believe that the Viceroy has in one direction done a great deal too much, and on the other hand a great deal too little. They have their place and value, however, whenever it is charged against the Viceroy that he has been too ready to enlarge the bounds of our Empire and too reluctant to enlarge the liberties of its people. They are not the words of a statesman who would go to war with a light heart ; nor are they words which warrant a complaint thus early in the Viceroy's career that his domestic policy has disappointed the expectations with which it opened.

Lord Dufferin, as we have hinted, has not escaped criticism. For his comfort let it be said that the criticisms that have been passed upon him have been most severe in that part of India in which the political judgments that are delivered are more remarkable for their freedom than for their fairness and good sense. We shall not attempt to fathom the full depth of Bengali misunderstanding in search of an explanation of the fashion in which the acts of Lord Dufferin's administration have been interpreted for the benefit of the people of the other side of India. Those who set out upon that nearly hopeless and quite superfluous task will do so in forgetfulness of the fact that political criticism is a new weapon in the hands of those who have so freely turned it against the present Government of India. It would be unreasonable to expect them always or even often to use it with discretion ; and if grave men are sometimes offended by what they read in the way of vernacular criticism of governments and the affairs of the universe in general, is it not because they expect too much from a Press which has not yet learnt its business, and to which the paths of wisdom must necessarily be unfamiliar for some time to come ? The less unreasonable of the hostile judgments that have been pronounced upon the Viceroy's administration in his second year of office are more easily accounted for, although the people who have passed them are scarcely aware of their exact significance. As it is not an indigenous growth, this impatience which a few restless minds have shown for a political programme, so we may rest satisfied that it represents no real public opinion. It is a product of Western democracy, imported under cover of a few set phrases which are supposed to enclose certain ideas regarding reform, radical and quick changes in the machinery of government, swift ill-considered displacements of political and administrative forces. Those who use them then forget that the ideas which they enclose were dead before the phrases themselves were brought into the asphyxiating air of Eastern public life, and that here they have little meaning. A grave injustice is done to Lord Ripon's work by those who seem to see in it the primary impulse to an impetuous course of change and reconstruction. Itself a slow development of elements which already had their place in our administrative system, it carries with it no challenge to doubtful reforms, hastily promoted for reform's sake in obedience to the claims of people who have learnt one or two of the formulæ of English political science, to their own confusion of thought, and to the disparagement of a *regime* of which they are the indiscreet and undiscerning adulators. These people would more truly extol the late *regime* if they would regard that which has succeeded it as supplying an opportunity not for impatiently asking for more reforms, but for seeing that the advantages already in their possession are made the most of. Suppose, for instance, that in the place of any half-dozen of the items on certain programmes that have lately been scattered so broadcast, some plain man or other had persuaded his neighbours to insert a resolution honestly and soberly to take their part in working the apparatus of local self-government which for four years past has been in their hands ? This would have prevented much not too intelligent depreciation of the present administration, and it would certainly have shown a more intelligent appreciation of the administration that went before it.

The external problems to which Lord Dufferin has had to apply himself have taxed our pockets as certainly as they have taxed his skill. We bear with as much patience as we can command the burden which war beyond one frontier and vigilance and preparation on another have imposed upon us. In both cases, unless we are unreasonable men searching for an always easily found scapegoat, we hold him to have been the subject of an all-compelling necessity. We turn again, in this connection, to those striking Belfast words, and then we turn to some comments upon them which appeared in our own columns on the day on which the Viceroy landed on these shores. "It is just possible," we said, "that Lord Dufferin's neighbours in Ulster may hear a good deal more concerning his work in India than he desires that they should hear. Circumstances may be stronger than his firmest intentions. They may force him to follow the paths that he would most desire to avoid. A good many uncertainties hang around some of the greater problems of Indian administration, external as well as internal, and some of them may be resolved in a fashion which will make the new Viceroy's career more eventful than he may wish it to be." Some of the contingencies which were thus contemplated have been realized in the interval. We have been brought by all confessions within dangerous nearness to war with Russia ; our finances are now burdened with the premium of a heavy insurance against a repetition of the danger. But there is a bright side even to the prospect across the north-west frontier. Afghanistan is under our influence as it never was during the rule of any of Lord Dufferin's predecessors. If he deems it to be the special and supreme duty of his Viceroyalty to exercise a vigilant watchmanship upon the frontiers, he has invested himself with a function thrust upon him by the necessities of the times. That function he has thus far performed with an energy and resoluteness which may yet spare us further sacrifices for Imperial security. Here, as elsewhere, he has done service to the State which deserves hearty recognition. He has not fallen short of the modest promises which heralded his accession to office, and Bombay will do him the justice of according him to-day a greeting at least as friendly as that which attended his first landing here two years ago.

THE ways of the Indian Telegraph Department in dealing with the service of Press messages are not always easily reconciled with the obligations of good sense and public convenience. Not many months ago we had to complain of the ingenuity with which, by means of a quite gratuitous misrendering of the conditions laid down by the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indian Press were deprived of the advantage of reduced rates for foreign messages. That grievance has been redressed and we mention it only as an illustration o "the way they have" at head-quarters of doing things as they ought not to be done. A newer illustration is supplied in the recent order which prohibits the transmission of Press messages at Press rates from the railway telegraph offices. It would be interesting to learn what are the grounds upon which the department will endeavour to justify this order, issued as it was, moreover, without notice to the interest affected by it. We should have to go down very deep indeed into the mind of the department to get at an intelligible reason for prohibiting railway telegraph offices, which in all other respects are under the same regulations as Government offices, from charging for a newspaper message on the same scale as it would be charged for at the nearest postal telegraph office. It is extremely inconvenient, and just a little inequitable. Where there are a railway telegraph office and a Government telegraph office in the same place they are usually so far apart that the correspondent often has practically no choice between the office at which he has to pay the full rate, and the office at which he may send his message at sixty-four words for a rupee. He hands his message in to the dearest station because it happens to be also the nearest, and in most cases the only one which he has time to go to. At Baroda, for instance, where Mr. Leppoc Capell's new regulation for the harassment of the Indian Press was first brought to the notice of some of those whom it affected, Mr. Leppoc Capell has thoughtfully given the correspondents who may be travelling on the railway a choice between paying full rates at the station, and driving a couple of miles or so to the Government office in the Camp, with the advantage thrown in of missing a train. It is as though the Government, through a benevolent Director-General of Telegraphs, were to come to us with the intimation "We have given you newspaper-people the most favourable rates for the transmission of your messages, so you must not mind if we attach such conditions to them that you will never be able to avail yourselves of them." As a matter of fact we do mind, and we have not yet quite overcome our doubts as to the honesty of a proceeding which withdraws with one hand advantages held out with the other. The new order really means the refusal of Press rates to probably half the important Press messages that pass along the wires. It becomes peculiarly harassing on such an occasion as that of a viceregal tour, when the correspondents, being constantly on the move, necessarily resort more largely than at other times to the railway telegraph offices. The force of the objection to the new order is not at all reduced by the fact that the railway telegraph clerks do the work particularly well, in point both of accuracy and of promptitude. There are some other features in the treatment of Press messages by the Government telegraph authorities which might with advantage be brought into light. But for the present it will suffice to indicate this particular instance of inconsistency and disregard for the convenience of what is, at the least, a considerable section of the telegraphing public.

THE death of M. Paul Bert will be regarded by a good many of his countrymen as one of the most serious sacrifices which the Republic has made in pursuit of Empire in Asia. Those of them who have put a different estimate upon his services will be ready to admit that as so far away from France he had few opportunities of posing as an iconoclast the death of so capable a man constitutes a national loss. He had long ceased to be Minister of Education, a rôle in which he improved with energy and enthusiasm upon M. Gambetta's *"le cléricalisme c'est l'ennemi"* ; he had even ceased to make speeches in which he clearly proved that the salvation of France could only be attained by clipping the wings of the priesthood. In Tonquin he had proposed to himself the mission of making moral conquests for France in the name of science, and he showed his zeal in that direction by founding at Hanoi a Tonquinese Academy which was to reproduce in Asia something of the traditions of Richelieu's Immortals. He has died in the midst of his dream, and before a chance had been given him to show that the man of the laboratory and the cabinet was able to cope with the very practical problems of administration which arise in a newly-annexed country. France has not many such men to spare for such a task, and the question is sure to be raised whether the Republic can afford to send its best men—of whom, in his way, M. Paul Bert was one—on missions related to quite secondary interests. And this is the more likely because his political associates were for the most part men who looked doubtfully upon the colonial adventures into which France has of late permitted herself to be drawn.

THE Government of India will not find it an easy matter to answer the argument with which destiny has clinched all other arguments that have been employed to show that they are utterly wrong in ordering that the gunpowder factory at Madras be closed. The hurricane, the angry seas, and the swollen rivers have endorsed the Madras memorials. A broken bridge and a stoppage of direct railway communication with the north have given the local authorities a painful consciousness of what it might mean in the day of emergency to have to depend upon Kirkee or Dum Dum for their gunpowder, and the truth has been brought home to them and the people of Madras by the sad necessity of having to discontinue the time gun. This stoppage of the time gun should settle the question. It is more impressive than the weightiest reason of policy or the most conclusive argument of statesmanship. It reaches every ear—if an unwonted silence may be said to reach ears awaiting an accustomed sound—and comes in as a last strong and persuading reason to which response is impossible. The plaint of all Madras, waiting for its daily monition of the flight of time that comes not because powder is scarce and distant magazines cannot be drawn upon now that the bridges are broken, may not be intelligible to Finance Committees and the sordid savers of expense. But are they, even, able to answer it ?

ROME IN 1870.

Even as a Sibyl worn by thought and age
I saw thee, Rome, still grasp thy book of fate,
Not less implacable than desolate,
Scanning with faded eyes its dateless page ;
And round thy tripod, whom light thoughts engage
Us idlers, children of an age too late,
Who brought to thee no restless love or hate,
No wounds or hunger which thy spells assuage.
What homage did'st thou challenge ? Pierce and old
So frowning as that queen whose iron face
Purest outlawed from the shores of alien Thrace
Saw not the happy fields of former joy,
But banded armies, and the smoke which rolled
Blackening above the alien towns of Troy.

1880. W. W.

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—VIII.

LORD AND LADY REAY, THEIR RESIDENCE AND THEIR GUESTS—A FIRST MEETING WITH MR. GRANT-DUFF—BISHOP MEURIN—SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

I was unable to enjoy the honour of calling upon the first personage whom I ought to have seen and wished to see, in Bombay, until the end of my stay in that city. I had an introduction to Lord Reay, from my friends Sir Robert Cust and Professor Max Müller, and I had an introduction to Lady Reay from Mdlle. Olga Smirnoff. I had heard the personal qualities of their Excellencies spoken of in the highest terms. To my great regret, however, I learnt that they were staying at Poona, and that they would not return to Bombay until the end of November. Before starting for other towns in the Bombay presidency, I decided to go to Poona, where Lord Reay then was, to hand him my letters of introduction. A very prompt and kindly reply was sent to my inquiry as to when his Excellency would be pleased to receive me. His Excellency told me that he and Lady Reay would come to Bombay for two days to receive Mr. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, and Mrs. Grant-Duff, on their return from a tour to Simla, and in the Punjab and Central India, at the same time doing me the honour to invite me and Count Albiani to dinner on both days at Government House, Malabar Point. On the evening of the 19th October, we arrived for the first time at Malabar Point, the sentry at the foot of the staircase presenting arms in recognition of our quality as guests of their Excellencies. An aide-de-camp received us ; another aide-de-camp presented us to Lady Reay. Lord Reay being indisposed and unable to come to dinner, the hospitalities of the evening were entirely dispensed by her Ladyship, who acquitted herself with all the grace of an amiable lady and with a truly royal decorum. Lady Reay hastened to inform me that she had been one of the first readers and subscribers to the *Revue Internationale*, which I had founded, admitting, however, that she had not been able to follow it as regularly as she would have wished. "I receive it," she said, "through my bookseller ; but I have not always the time to read all the books that I get." She asked me what I was doing at Bombay. I told her of my visits to the temples, and of my recent acquisition of a fine collection of Sanskrit MSS. She seemed delighted on my account, and showed great astonishment and admiration, as though any merit were due to me. My only merit has been in scenting out a few things and in buying immediately anything that I might have lost by delay. As a matter of fact, only a week after Professor Garbe arrived from Germany in search of MSS., and he had to persuade himself that all there was for sale in the presidency of Bombay had been carried off by his happy Italian colleague. I had the honour of sitting at table at the right of Mr. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, a very grave and austere man (Mr. Crole and his partisans, even, find him a little harsh), yet still of a very pleasant turn of mind, very precise in his questions and answers, with a very broad culture, and